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PRINCE BISMARCK HOLDS BACK

NO MOVE TO MEET EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ADVANCES.

Little Hope of Reconciliation Between the Kaiser and His Powerful Subject—The Ex-Chancellor Irritated at the Notion of Being Thought to be Dying—Urged to Conciliation by Emperor Franz Josef and the King of Saxony—The Russian Tariff War.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The arrival of Count Herbert Bismarck and Count Rantzau, his brother-in-law, in Kissingen yesterday, is not expected to help much in bringing the Emperor and Prince Bismarck together. Many hope, however, that stronger influences will prevail and that the reconciliation will soon be accomplished.

Emperor Franz Josef and the King of Saxony have sent to Kissingen sympathetic inquiries after the ex-Chancellor's health and have suggested the desirability that Prince Bismarck make the next advances. The Grand Duke of Baden and the King of Würtemburg are working with energy to the same end. Still Bismarck holds back, seemingly reluctant to answer the Emperor's advances before extorting such homage as no sovereign has ever paid a subject.

Telegrams from Kissingen represent him as irritated and suspicious. He is said to regard the attentions now bestowed on him by crowned heads as too ostentatious. They are suggestive, he thinks, of a plan to extinguish him entirely as a political factor. He is recovering his strength quite rapidly now, and is sensitive about being treated as an honored memory. He means to reassert himself as a powerful element in German politics. This is the sentiment on which his son and son-in-law, with others of their circle, rely to keep him on the old line of opposition to the Government. It will bitterly disappoint the whole country, regardless of party, if they succeed and the Emperor's overtures are rejected.

The newspapers of all political tendencies praise the Emperor for having taken the initiative, and agree in hoping that the Prince will not deny the nation the pleasure of witnessing the end of the feud between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe. The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, Bismarckian, says: "Germany has not had such a joyful surprise for many years. The people will never forget that the Emperor took the first step toward lifting a load from the hearts of all patriots."

The Vossische Zeitung makes this comment: "The Emperor's action was a necessity. Out of respect for the national reputation Prince Bismarck should not be allowed to descend into his grave without receiving a mark of sympathy from the Emperor. History might have accused Germany of sending Prince Bismarck to the tomb laden with the ingratitude of his fellow-countrymen. The Emperor has drawn the sting from such a charge."

Opinions of this kind might be quoted at any length. They are not calculated to soothe Bismarck's resentment at being treated as a dying man. There is, in fact, little chance of his submission to the Emperor for better or worse, and any plan of reconciliation with this end in view will surely miscarry. If the Emperor's kind message result in soothing the Prince and inducing him to moderate the bitterness of his attacks on the Government, no more can be expected. The official newspapers here, however, affect to expect more. The official journals in Austria-Hungary, which were quoted here generally yesterday, also try to affix in advance the stigma of shocking ingratitude to the Prince's action in case he should not accept the position of a venerated but worn-out statesman. The Pesther Lloyd says: "If, after the Emperor's magnanimity, Prince Bismarck renew his hostility to the Government, it would sink him forever in the estimation of the public."

In view of this line of comment it is not surprising to find Bismarck's friends dubious whether the approaches to a reconciliation, which are known to have been opened by Chancellor von Caprivi, are not inspired partly by a desire to weaken Bismarck's criticisms of the Government's economic policy, as it is about to be developed in the Reichstag.

According to the last dispatches from Kissingen, the text of Bismarck's reply to the Emperor's message remains unpublished. Its general tenor is believed to indicate that the efforts to reconcile the two men will be futile.

The German correspondents who have returned from Guens give an insight into the manœuvres hardly in accordance with the eulogistic telegrams of last week. One of the special correspondents says that the greatest obstacles were opposed to anything like independent reports. The strongest censorship was exercised by the Military Press Bureau. If an account of an unpleasant incident was found in a correspondent's copy, he was at once summoned to Col. Auspitz, Chief of the Press Bureau, and informed that he must leave out the objectionable passages or give up his passes.

Among the incidents thus kept out of print was a block in the manœuvres on the opening day. The Commanders of the Army of the North had developed operations so unfortunately that there was not room to unfold and deploy their whole strength. The army got fixed between two woods and had to retreat eventually without being able to bring forward a division, which therefore was condemned to observe in idleness the discomfiture of the others. The retreat was made in confusion, to the chagrin of the officers in command.

At another time a line of carriages, containing Ministers, Ambassadors, and many members of the Court, got in the way of a regiment of sharpshooters who were facing a cavalry attack. Emperor Franz Josef, in a towering passion, rode up to the officers of the regiment and shouted:

"Remove these carriages instantly!"

Emperor William, despite his words of praise in public, often found the movements of the troops in formation too slow. Several times he became impatient, and, to hide his feelings from the Austrian Emperor, rode off at a furious pace to another part of the field. Throughout the manœuvres Emperor William was feverishly active. Every night, after all the fatigue of the day, he worked long past 12 o'clock with Councilor von Kiderlen and Dr. Lucanus, editing and writing dispatches to Berlin and reading the correspondence of the day.

Less importance has been attached to the visit of the Russian fleet at Toulon since Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador in Paris, told the Committee on Fêtes that the details of the reception of Russian officers must be left to the French Government and himself. Baron Mohrenheim also refuses to permit toasts at the press banquet in honor of the officers. This rebuff to the Paris enthusiasts has tickled the Berlin officials and editors, who are chuckling over the tameness of France in submitting to the Czar's snubs. The Governments in the triple alliance, however, are still watchful, as is shown by the return of their Ambassadors to their posts of duty in Paris.

The Russo-German tariff conference will open on Oct. 2, with a fair prospect of reaching an agreement. Germany is ready to concede lower rates on Russian cereals in return for a reduction of the Russian tariff on manufactures of iron, &c. Immense quantities of grain are piled up at Russian ports, notably at Odessa, awaiting shipment. Much Russian grain, however, is leaking into Germany by way of Antwerp and Rotterdam. The Odessa dealers are especially eager for the success of the conference.

The Frenchmen Dubois and Daguet, who were arrested as spies on the yacht Insect off Kiel, will be tried by the Supreme Court in Leipsic.

The anti-Semites, represented by ex-Rector Ahlwardt and Dr. Foerster, have formulated a parliamentary programme in which they propose to forbid Jewish immigration into Germany. They wish also to prohibit Jews from owning land or taking mortgages on it, to expel all Jews not German born, and to close to German Jews the medical, legal, editorial, and military professions.

Spoken as with Authority.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "I am enabled to assert positively that the friendship between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck will be completely restored. While journeying to Friedrichsruh the Prince will be received at Berlin with all the old symbols of affection."

VICTIM TO HIS PROFESSION.

Dr. Vought Dies of Typhoid Fever Contracted While Attending a Patient.

Dr. Walter Vought of 12 West Tenth Street, who was in charge of the Quarantine Station at Fire Island during the cholera scare last year, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the New-York Hospital of typhoid fever, which disease he contracted while attending a little child about ten days ago.

Dr. Vought was born in Buffalo and was thirty-one years old. Since 1887 he had been a practicing physician in this city, and was noted even among those of more years and experience than he as an expert in nervous diseases. He was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1882, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New-York, graduating in 1885. He went to Europe after graduation and in the medical schools of Heidelberg and Vienna spent a year in the study of general medicine, devoting especial attention to nervous diseases, for the study of which he seemed to have an especial aptitude.

When he returned to New-York he became connected with the Vanderbilt Clinic in the department of general medicine, and was soon made chief of the clinic of nervous diseases in that institution. To his medical brethren and the public Dr. Vought frequently and ably presented the results of his investigations of diseases. Nervous affections were his particular forte, and for these old physicians often called him into consultation, prizing his diagnoses and advice most highly for their quickness, accuracy, and thoroughness.

Medical men everywhere recognize as an authority Dr. Vought's treatise on "Organisms Found in the Blood in Malarial Fever," and a book especially valued by physicians and public is his very concise and plain treatment of cholera, its causes and the means for its prevention. The book is entitled "A Chapter on Cholera for Lay Readers," and has but recently been published. Another of Dr. Vought's writings was a full description of several cases of a rare disease known as acro-megalia.

Dr. Vought was a member of the University Athletic Club, the Hospital Graduates' Club, the Society of Alumni of the New-York Hospital, the Academy of Medicine, and the Pathological Society.

Dr. Vought was exceedingly popular among the members of the profession. In his chosen work he was enthusiastic and tireless, and those who knew him best had sighted for him a position of great eminence toward which all his work seemed to tend.

Dr. Vought was unmarried. He leaves a mother, two brothers, and two sisters in Buffalo, where his body will be taken for burial Wednesday.

A ZULU CHIEF IN QUOD.

The Rev. Borneo Moskego Locked up as a Swindler.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—A squad of local policemen rudely interrupted the missionary services at the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church to-night, and put the speaker of the evening, a converted Zulu chief, under arrest.

Borneo Moskego is the name of the dusky man, whose confession, made at Police Headquarters in broken English to a New-York Times reporter to-night, sounds like fiction. The charges against him are obtaining money under false pretenses and general misrepresentation.

Several days ago the Zulu chief came to town. He visited the pastors of three of the leading churches and induced them to allow him to address their congregations and Sunday schools at various times.

To-day was missionary Sunday at most of the churches. He was a busy Zulu. He appeared at the Dwight Place Congregational Church, the Calvary Baptist Sunday school, the First Methodist Episcopal and Zion Methodist Episcopal Churches, and in all told graphic tales of the benighted condition of his brethren and their manifold needs.

His addresses were given in the costume of his tribe, and were accompanied by Zulu songs. At his address before the Calvary Baptist Church something reminded A. L. Willis that he had seen him before. He looked him over carefully, and became convinced that the speaker was the same that had impersonated Tippoo Tib at Milwaukee early in the Summer.

Mr. Willis notified the police, who took the imposter out of Zion Methodist Episcopal Church just as he was beginning his missionary address. Consternation reigned as the Zulu Chieftain was marched down the aisle in his flowing robes, with a sturdy patrolman on either side.

At Police Headquarters he gave an account of himself. He said he was born in Africa and came to this country six years ago. He went to Gen. Armstrong's Hampton Institute a year, he says, and then struck out for himself on general missionary work. He has been an itinerant since then, and has accumulated quite an amount of property. Last week, he says, he was robbed in New-York by another religious talker.

The four leading clergymen whom he victimized, the Rev. Dr. Twitchell, the Rev. Dr. Poteat, the Rev. Dr. Williams, and the Rev. Dr. Biddle, were subpœnaed to-night to appear as witnesses at the trial to-morrow. A subscription book containing the amounts various previous churches and clergymen have been victimized for was found to-night and will be produced in court.

Pastor Halliday Improving.

The Rev. S. B. Halliday, pastr of the Beecher Memorial Church, Brooklyn, is still confined to his room at his residence, Hicks and Orange Streets. Dr. Hugh M. Smith, his physician, says he thinks Mr. Halliday will be able to attend to his duties in a week. During the first two days of his illness he had a high fever and was at times delirious, but these symptoms have disappeared and there is ground for hope of his complete recovery.

Plantation Laborers in Demand.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24.—Many complaints come from the left bank of Jefferson Parish of the difficulty of securing laborers to harvest the crops. The rice crop needs immediate attention, as the rice must be cut, or a large portion of it will be lost. The negro laborers left in large numbers during the late excitement, and it has been impossible to induce any of them to return.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return via New-York, Ontario and Western Railway on Thursday, Sept. 28, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—Adv.

CLERGYMEN UNITED FOR WAR

THE INTERNATIONAL FIGHT, THEY SAY, MUST NOT TAKE PLACE.

They Will Strive to Prevent the Proposed Outrage on the Decent Sentiment of Kings County—Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. R. F. Alsop, Dr. C. C. Hall, and Dr. Talmage Declare that Violation of the Law Must Be Prevented—Brooklyn's Citizens Awakening.

The proposed international prize fight between the notorious pugilists Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett, which has been arranged by Justice of the Peace Richard V. B. Newton of Kings County to take place at Coney Island in December, has aroused the most intense feelings of indignation in Brooklyn.

No one has been deceived by the weak attempt at subterfuge in calling the fight a "scientific contest" with gloves in the articles of agreement. The conditions of the proposed affair at Coney Island are exactly the same as those under which Corbett and Sullivan fought in New-Orleans, when that city was overrun by man-killers, thieves, thugs, and ex-convicts.

The subject was the general topic of conversation yesterday in the City of Churches, especially among churchgoers, and all who expressed their opinions were unanimous in condemning the proposed prize fight as an outrage on the public sentiment of the community and a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

Nor is the subject attracting attention in Brooklyn alone. The Tribune of this city, falling in line with The New-York Times, said yesterday:

> "It is understood that the decision to transfer the match from New-Orleans to the neighborhood of New-York is attributable to the superior attractions offered at Coney Island. The authorities of Kings County do not mean to interfere in the slightest degree with the fight. Does Gov. Flower intend to do anything about it?"

Referring to the indignant protests against the fight already made by Brooklyn clergymen in the columns of The New-York Times, the sporting oracle of The Sunday News says:

> "Oh, what a subject for Brooklyn's divines to picture from their pulpits! That is the source from whence the most powerful opposition must be expected, and it is the influence directed from that quarter that I am rather afraid the combined powers of the Coney Island Athletic Club, John Y. McKane, and District Attorney Ridgway will find too strong to withstand.
>
> "Yesterday the storm began with a little rumbling thunder; a cloudburst is sure to follow."

The general opinion in Brooklyn is that such a storm of public indignation will be aroused as will compel the authorities of Kings County to prohibit such a disgraceful and brutalizing exhibition within the limits of the county.

That an officer of the law, sworn to discourage and punish breaches of the peace, should have so defiantly disregarded the public opinion and sentiment of the community as Justice Newton has done, is regarded as without parallel even in the long-continued maladministration of public affairs in Kings County. His conduct has evoked the strongest condemnation among all reputable citizens, and the course pursued by The New-York Times is warmly commended.

Already prominent citizens and clergymen of Brooklyn have suggested the propriety of holding mass meetings to demand that the authorities shall exercise all the power vested in them by law to prevent what they regard as an outrage and a disgrace.

With the view of ascertaining the state of public feeling, a reporter for The New-York Times called yesterday on several of the most prominent clergymen of Brooklyn, and, like those whose opinions have been obtained heretofore, they were unanimous in condemnation of the proposed fight.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, was amazed that a proposition to have such a brutal exhibition in Kings County could have been even entertained, and spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the brutalizing effects of prize fights and their demoralizing influence on the community. He said:

"Prize fighting is barbarous, and as I understand it, illegal. I believe this prize fight is to be conducted with gloves; but the mere wearing of gloves does not take it out of the category of barbarous exhibitions. Sullivan and Corbett fought brutally with gloves at New-Orleans, so the newspapers said. I do not believe it takes it out of the category of illegal actions if prize fights are fought with gloves. The duty of the authorities is perfectly plain—they should put a stop to any such pugilistic exhibition.

"If necessary they should arrest all persons having any connection with the fight. There ought to be moral sentiment enough in Brooklyn to make it very hot for public officials who refuse to discharge their duty.

"Personally I should be very glad to join in a movement to create or awaken public sentiment that would demand proper action to be taken to prevent any such crime from being perpetrated.

"To allow such a prize fight to take place has certainly two bad effects. In the first place, it brutalizes all who take part in it in any manner whatever. And in the second place, it is an object lesson to the criminal and lawless in our community, that if there is money interest enough behind them they can violate the law with impunity, and the officers who are sworn to enforce the law will violate their oaths if they allow the laws to be broken.

"I hope the officers of the law in Kings County will not allow any such disgrace to attach to themselves and to the community. It should not require any public meeting or public protest to hold them up to their plain duty in the premises.

"I am very glad The New-York Times has taken hold of this matter. It should have the support of all good citizens in its endeavors to protect us from what, if carried out, would be a public disgrace because a public crime."

Dr. Abbott concluded by saying that he could not find language sufficiently strong to express his condemnation of the brutalizing effects of the proposed international prize fight at Coney Island.

The Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, pastor of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton and Livingston Streets, was equally severe in his condemnation of the demoralizing effects of prize fighting.

"I do not know," he said, "what the provisions of the law are in regard to prize fighting, or in relation to such contests. Whether those taking part in such contests can be brought within the technical reading of the law I do not know. But that such contests are demoralizing and brutalizing I am perfectly well convinced. And I think that if there is any law that can be brought to bear to prevent them it should be invoked.

"The fact of such exhibitions taking place and the report of the large amounts of money that accrue to such bruisers have a debasing effect upon many of our young men. If a man can make a living and amass a fortune by allowing himself to be bruised or battered for an hour or two, it may seem to many a better thing to be a pugilist than a good workman.

"The whole thing is an encouragement to the brutal element in human nature, and civilization ought to exclude it, not to speak of Christianity."

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry and Clark Streets, also spoke in condemnation of the proposed prize fight. He said:

"My position in regard to the whole thing is very clear to my mind, and I should be glad to be able to make it equally clear to the mind of the community.

"There seems to be a double ground for protest against prize fighting. The general character of the institution of pugilism is such that it hardly admits of justification.

"I do not wish to be intolerant in regard to any form of sport which helps to relieve the monotony of life for the hard working population, and it is my desire in criticising the practice of prize fighting to put myself as far as possible in the place of those who take an interest in those things.

"But when I look at it in the most fair-minded and unprejudiced way, the conditions under which this sport is now carried on are so brutal and so demoralizing that it is impossible to justify them. The strongest sentiment of the community against prize fighting is not unjust or extreme. Too much, I think, cannot be said to discourage this particular form of athletic sport.

"The other ground for protest against prize fighting is the absolute contempt of the law which is apparent in arranging for this exhibition. This is but a part of a spirit of lawlessness which has manifested itself in a great many ways, and more and more definitely of late.

"I therefore heartily join with Dr. Abbott and Dr. Alsop in the opinion that efforts should be made to evoke public sentiment for the purpose of rebuking this contempt for the law and putting a stop to the proposed fight."

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage expressed his condemnation of prize fighting in vigorous language.

"I have no idea the proposed prize fight at Coney Island will take place," he said. "We have in authority here men who will not allow our city to be brought under the criticism of the whole world.

"When such brutal exhibitions take place, it is impossible for men to witness them without being demoralized, whether they take any part in them or not. It is time that such brutalities should pass outside of civilization. Such an exhibition should not be allowed to take place here. They can have their bull fights in other lands, but beating a human being into a jelly will not be allowed in Brooklyn nor in any of its suburbs. I think the best thing about the whole affair is that the public will be indebted to the press for exposing this disgraceful exhibition by letting the people know what is proposed to be done in our midst.

"I am of the opinion that the mere announcement of the proposed prize fight will result in preventing it. The possession of physical force is of no account unless it is used for some practical and useful purpose. The ox, the bear, and the lion are stronger than man, and the deer can outrun him, so that mere muscular force amounts to nothing unless it can be harnessed for the improvement and elevation of society.

"The community cannot afford to permit such an exhibition. It imbrutes the people to have such things going on their midst, whether they go to see them or not."

A VERITABLE ARMOR TO RESIST malaria. Calisaya La Rilla.—Adv.

SIGNS OF BRIGHTER DAYS.

Steel Works to Open on Full Time and Full Pay.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—A week from today five of the largest mills of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at Bayview will resume operations. C. S. Otjen, the Superintendent, says: "The five mills that start up will give employment to from 1,200 to 1,500 men, most of whom have been idle for the past two months. That number comprises the major portion of our entire working force, and the men will receive the old wages and will work full time."

Bank Examiner Lynch has turned over the papers of the Milwaukee National Bank to the officials, and everything is in readiness for the formal reopening of the bank to-morrow. The increased capital is all paid, and Mr. Lynch thinks the prospects for the future of the bank very bright.

The Union National Bank of Racine will in all probability resume about Oct. 25 with a capital of $225,000. This is an increase on the original capital of $75,000.

THE REPUBLIC IS SAFE.

So Says the Brazilian Minister to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—When Secretary Gresham returns to Washington it is probable that full and reliable information regarding the revolution in Brazil will be given to the public. Minister Mendonca, who returned to Washington several days ago, intends to have a conference with the Secretary immediately on his arrival.

The Minister said to-night that he was fully informed upon the situation at Rio, being in daily receipt of cablegrams from his colleagues in London, who were in direct communication with the officials of the Home Government. He persistently refrains from imparting any information to the public, however, until he has had a conference with Secretary Gresham. While he is at liberty to make known his private information on the affairs of Brazil, he believes it would be impolitic to do so, as the information is intended to be conveyed to the Government of the United States. He said that the report sent out from London that a new form of government would be established in Brazil was not warranted by facts in his possession.

"I wish you would state in the most emphatic language," said the Minister, "that, whatever may be the result of the present trouble, there is one thing certain, that Brazil will remain a republic and that her institutions will not suffer."

The steamship Hildebrand, Capt. Crimp, which left Ceara and Para, Brazil, Sept. 2 and 12, respectively, arrived at Harbeck's Stores, in Brooklyn, yesterday. She is the first steamship which has arrived here from Brazil since fighting began in the revolution there.

The information which the officers of the vessel could give in regard to the revolution was meagre. Their opportunities for observation were limited. When they left Brazil, Sept. 12, the harbor of Para had several passenger steamers in it whose decks were crowded with passengers anxious to get away. They were native steamers. The foreign boats were not detained.

Reward Whether Alive or Dead.

Five hundred dollars reward has been offered for information of Gustave Boshart, a baker, born in Schmachtenberg, Germany. It is not known whether Boshart is dead or alive. The party who advertises is Court Officer M. R. Hartegan of the Yorkville Police Court, whose wife is a sister of Boshart.

Mr. Hartegan, when seen yesterday, refused to say why he was advertising for his brother-in-law, but intimated that an interesting story might develop from the matter. He is anxious to find him, however, if alive, and to get information of him, if he is dead. He thinks Boshart may be in a Western city.

Death of John C. Cattus.

John C. Cattus, fifty-five years old, a tobacco broker at 83 Beaver Street, died last night of swelling of the lymphatic glands, at his home, 312 Madison Avenue. Mr. Cattus had been ailing for two years, and for six months had not been at his store. He was born in Bremen, and came to this country thirty-five years ago. There survive him his wife, Emma, the daughter of the late Augustus Embury, an old-time New-York merchant, and two sons and a daughter. The body will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery on Wednesday.

Chicago and Return via Erie, $18.00. Special trains leave Chambers St. at 10:15 A. M. to-morrow, Sept. 26, and Saturday, Sept 30. Limit ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.—Adv.

"ACCOMMODATIONS" ON THE "L"

M. DE L'EPEE SEEKS A REASON FOR THEIR CURTAILMENT.

AN "ECONOMY" FRUITFUL OF MISERY.

Picture by a Keen but Dispassionate Observer of Hardships in a Single Trip.

CARS INCREDIBLY OVERCROWDED.

Amid Horrible Noises and Diphtheria-Inducing Stenches, Weak Women, Men Young and Old, and Helpless Children Are Packed in Together Until Contact Becomes Indecent—Bodies Wrenched and Tortured as in the Days of the Inquisition—Platforms Jammed by Passengers Forced to Violate the Rules of the Company, Risk Physical Disablement Without Legal Redress, and Suffer All the Discomforts of Inclement Weather If They Wish to Breathe—All Because the Company "Cannot Afford" to Keep a Full Force at Work and Run the Necessary Number of Trains.

The New-York Times gives me a cutting from its columns which reports that the elevated railroad has curtailed the "accommodations" which it proposes to supply.

Armed with this cutting, I am directed to investigate the elevated railroad and see for myself what are the "accommodations" curtailed. I am told, moreover:

"Be perfectly frank. Take notes of everything that forces itself upon you. There is no such system in Europe, so you will have the advantage of not being prepared or callous. On the contrary, the impressions that befall you will be all the more vivid because their causes are unfamiliar."

I realize both the compliment and the gravity of the task intrusted to me by a great American newspaper. I am to thrust myself into intimate acquaintance with a great American institution, and then I am to tell Americans candidly but politely how it appears to me.

Very well. I accept the compliment and the task together.

It occurs to me that I had better introduce myself to this marvelous system at the point where it begins—the starting place where its wonderful circulation of traffic commences, returns, pauses, and recommences again with a perpetual systole-diastole that never intermits.

So I resolve to go to the Battery and become one of the patient globules that are compressed into a current and then forced mechanically up and down the great arterial process which vivifies this long, lean, nervous City of New-York.

But I am up town and I must take a train down town to the Battery in order to begin in the proper manner.

It is about twenty minutes after 5 in the afternoon. The air is moist—almost suffocating. Overhead the clouds are big and restless. They have not decided whether they will pursue their celestial course unbroken or whether they will expend themselves, vindictively, in a shower of rain.

Every once in a while their vacillation takes the form of a few spattering drops. Then, discouraged by their failure to accomplish anything, on they sail again—those fretful irresolute clouds overhead.

It is surely a good day and it is a good time to see how the elevated railroad affords "accommodations" to people who already find it hard to breathe, even among the housetops, and who will, by and by, endeavor to keep out of the rain.

The station which I seek in order to take a train there for down town is reached, on each side, by steep narrow stairs. These stairs, again, on each side, are doubled so that each of the four corners of the street has its own alighting place.

I think I observe at once an excellent idea put into practice. The stairway on the right side of the down-town station is for the use of passengers who wish to reach the platform; the stairway on the left-hand side of the down-town station is for passengers who wish to reach the street from the platform.

The same admirable duplication, supplying a distinct entrance and a distinct exit, characterizes the up-town side of the railroad.

How admirable this provision, seeing how narrow these stairways are! How thoughtful is this company that maintains for each platform one stairway that ascends and another stairway that comes down!

Let us see.

I.

The Struggle on the Stairs.

I am up perhaps three steps on the right-hand stairs, when a train, coming down town, rolls overhead and stops at the platform. It stops with hideous groans and squeaks. Inarticulate cries order the passengers bound for this station to alight. They come crowding out of the straitened doors at the ends of each car. I hear them pour on the platform as if in a panic.

Now I am half way up the stairway of ascent, and I am one of several panting climbers clasping the handrail for support, so steep is the pitch. We are an up-flowing current, compressed and impetuous, jostling each other and excited by a vague hope of being in time for the train that is sullenly disgorging its passengers overhead.

All at once, just round the corner and at the head of our stairway, a door opens. A contrary flood of human beings is discharged with incredible violence from the platform. Carried along by a similar compression and a similar impetus the head of this descending column comes into collision with our own column of climbers.

The shock is fierce—like the crash of two files of hostile soldiers. Neither body can retreat or give way. If we, who ascend, do not stoutly hold our own against those who come down the stairs like a cataract, we shall be hurled to the street, so enormous is the momentum.

In an instant the two bodies fuse into each other. On a single step, barely wide enough for one fat man, there are three human beings battling desperately. Two want to go up stairs and catch the train. One desires to come down stairs and reach the street

On the next step above two ladies, attempting to come down, are cruelly forced against the hand rail by a large negro, who has become frantic apparently in his effort to reach the platform.

The confusion is indescribable. The language becomes vehement—and so does the jostling. Gentlemen forget the unwilling presence of ladies in the front of both sides of this escalade, and use strong language.

Those at the top of the stairway, wondering at the delay, endeavor to accelerate the pioneers of the descent with what sound like muttered execrations.

On the other hand, there is a terrible impact to the ascending column derived from those who crowd the foot of the stairway.

Humanity is springing up from the street like a geyser. Humanity is also coming down from the station like a flood. Both sides look in vain for a leader, one to conduct the charge of the stormers, the other to direct the repulse of the besieged.

On the staircase across the street we observe, with protruding eyes, our fierce combat repeated. In the seething current over there women's hats are tossing like corks.

Clearly, then, the "accommodation" of the double staircase exists only in my sanguine fancy.

"How," I inquire of myself, when I recover my breath—"how can this 'accommodation,' at all events, be any further curtailed?"

Sooner or later, I reach the platform. It is, perhaps, three feet wide. Then it is raised a step, and becomes, perhaps, two feet wide.

I reach it just in time to gain another impression of the singular "accommodation" which poverty will compel this railroad company to abbreviate.

II

Block Signals Fail to Work.

On the rails going up town is a long train crowded with people. Its progress has been arrested in such a manner that, thanks to an iron railing on the edge of the platform, nobody can get out of the train; nobody can get into the train from the congested platform.

The angry little engine is grumbling and hissing at the delay. A mechanician leans half way out of the window of his locomotive and looks wistfully at a point where the iron road curves sharply to the left. His mate, who has left his post, has walked along the track to the curve and stands there in a small group of other mechanics, all of them looking intently around the corner.

Another man, with a troubled face, keeps going in and out of a sentry box.

All this time the up-town platform grows more and more congested. There is not room enough on it for all the would-be passengers, however. The crowd overflows into the recesses of the station. As I look, it overflows still more and chokes the two stairways that confusedly both lead to and from that platform.

Surprised, I run my eyes along the train, so halted that none can leave, none enter it.

What is this? Another train, similarly halted, the front of its engine not separated by more than a foot from the rear of the first train. This, too, is packed with passengers, as many of them as can get their heads out of the windows peering helplessly up the road, and wondering at the inexplicable delay. Behind this train is a third train, similarly crowded, similarly near to its precursor. And behind this third train is a fourth of absolutely identical appearance.

It is, truly, an arrested procession of trains, the four locomotives fizzing and crackling and emitting in turns hoarse roars of steam. All the windows are filled with heads. All the officials are staring and conversing.

And all the while the up-town station is fairly bursting with impatient humanity.

Still more astounded by this fresh example of "accommodation," I overhear two officials on my side of the road talking excitedly. I listen. There has been an accident. An engine, not seen and presumptively round the curve, has broken one of her piston rods. She stopped. Close behind her, a few hundred feet apart, were the four trains now standing in temporary paralysis.

Fortunately there is a block system. The signals would not permit an accident.

Of course, those four hurrying instruments of disaster that followed, at great speed, were immediately halted, and news of the fractured piston rod was conveyed, as if by lightning, to the artificers of the road.

Unhappily, by a singular and pitiable coincidence, the block signals at that very moment refused to discharge their functions!

Every mechanical device, with sinister simultaneousness, failed at the very same instant.

It was as if the overworked steel and iron appliances, seeing their opportunity to precipitate a catastrophe and permit a horrible massacre on a curve in the upper air, had, as if at an uplifted finger, "gone on strike."

Such was the confusion and distress of the officials that they began to explain and apologize to me—a poor passenger bound the other way!

I waited until very nearly half-past five to see the circulation of the road restored. This was done simply enough. The engine of the first following train collided, gently, with the end of the crippled train and pushed it along. Then at lengthening intervals, so as to restore a semblance of their vanished headways, the other trains began, over again, their interrupted journey up town.

In the meantime I, who desired to go to South Ferry, had to endure the constant arrival and departure of trains going to Rector Street only.

I inquired of an amiable official if there existed any proportional system allowing so many trains to Rector Street and so many to South Ferry. He forgot himself and smiled. Then he recalled the fact that perhaps some superior officer of the road might be within earshot. And he replied, in a whisper:

"No. Sir. They come along anyhow."

At this point I observed another strange illustration of the "accommodations" that have been curtailed. There were upon the platform several passengers waiting like myself, to be transported to South Ferry. A Rector Street train would pull up, and with it a salvo of heavy leather mail bags thrown out of the train with great violence and alighting among us who were waiting like an unwelcome and unexpected quantity of the débris of a volcano.

By and by the train for South Ferry arrived, and, with a sigh of relief, I entered a car.

It was a foolish step. The smell of the car was suffocating. Moist and intolerable as the air outside might be, that within this car was choking. The acrid fumes of half-extinguished lamps invaded my lungs.

Blow out a score of candles and in the stench of the smoldering carbon you have a companion odor.

I began to gasp and to sneeze. In Paris we believe that the imperfect burning of lamp wicks half turned down and the incomplete combustion thus caused are most injurious to the throat.

Some of our best physicians profess to discover in this one of the most dangerous causes of diphtheria.

This car had all its lamps lit, but all half turned down. It was broad daylight, and the flames were scarcely perceptible. The odors and the asphyxiation, however, were intolerable.

Everybody, clearly, felt the injurious action of these imperfectly burning lamps. Everybody was sneezing or strangling. The upperstratum of the air of the car was thick with flecks of carbon, barely seen by the eyes, but dreadfully plain to the irritated membranes of the nose and throat.

I asked of the guard the reason why these lamps should be lit at all in the daylight.

He said that it was to save labor and time There are but two lamplighters, and they perform their task while each train stops at the lamp station en route. Naïvely, he added:

"They are first-class men and incredibly quick. They hardly ever spill oil on the passengers."

Partially consoled, (by the thought that I had evaded the process of lamp-lighting,) I inquired:

"But why do you have your wicks turned down so that the smells and the fumes suffocate your poor passengers?"

He was of ready resource, this guard. He explained the disgusting phenomenon thus:

"The company cannot afford to waste oil by burning it in daylight. This is only to save trouble in simultaneously lighting all the lamps when darkness sets in."

He who keeps his bedroom lamp burning all day—but turned down—to save himself the trouble of lighting it at night is guilty of the same poisonous "accommodation" as this of the poor elevated railroad company.

III.

The Start Up Town.

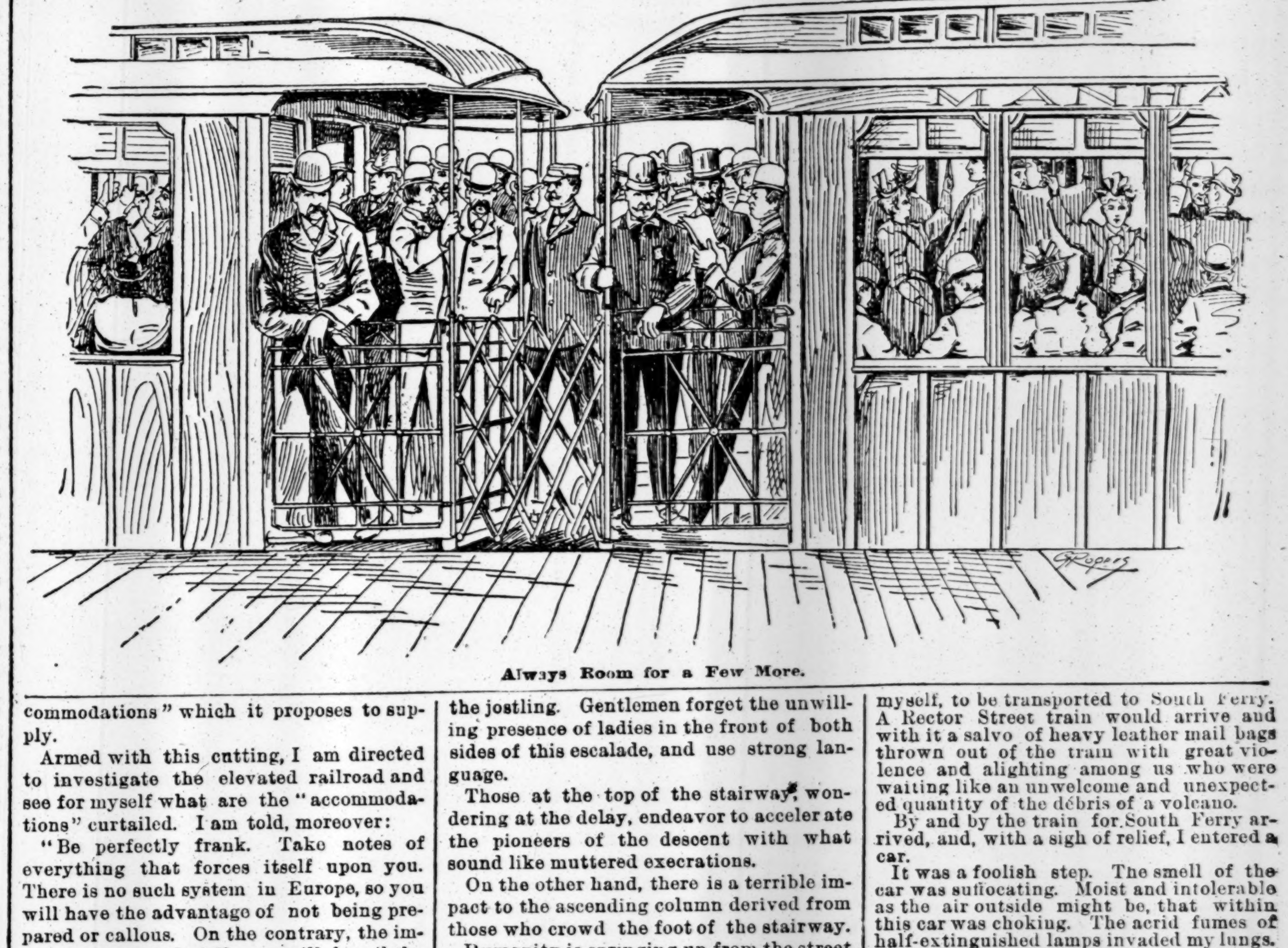
When I reach South Ferry I permit myself to be caught in a voluminous stream of passengers, escaping as if from a jail to the street. We are so glad to get into the open air that we are polite and considerate and only smile as we collide and elbow and trample and are trampled upon.

The street once reached, I turn and immediately begin, in reality, a very painful and distressing journey.

When I get back once more to the platform I recently left, I am conscious that something is happening to amuse and divert all the officials. The man in the dingy uniform, with two faded gilt bands upon his cap—he who looks like a *lieutenant de vaisseau*, who has gone to the bad and has nothing but a discarded costume of duty to wear in the almshouse, and who sits in a cheap chair at the entrance—has risen and is laughing heartily.

Mechanicians, in cottonade, with grimy faces and sooty hands, have come out of their engine shelters to mingle with the passengers and see the entertaining sight.

There is a group of guards and others, poor, dilapidated fellows condemned to



Always Room for a Few More.

wear expensive clothing utterly unfit for their work, which is by this time dirty and weather-stained. Most of them, parenthetically, have had to work so hard that they have not had time to get shaved.

But now they forget their troubles and are enjoying something, open-mouthed and laughing, in some instances slapping their legs in an ecstasy of pleasure.

It is a young woman of the lowest class. She is, I am sorry to observe, very tipsy and with her hat on the back of her head and waving a valise in her hand she is exchanging incoherent and inarticulate badinage with one of the guards. He is grinning widely and is by no means behindhand in his repartee.

Some of the passengers shrink as they have to pass this couple of the votaries of Rabelais to enter the cars. Two or three ladies hesitate—then plunge headlong into the first car, in order to escape as quickly as possible the offensive banter.

But the good wags of the railroad have not much fun in their lives, evidently. So they make the best of this diverting episode and applaud either disputant with guffaws of sympathetic laughter.

Under these auspices I begin my journey. The brakeman who has charge of the rear end of the car in which I find myself and the front end of the next chuckles as we proceed from station to station, recalling no doubt the humors of the incident of the tipsy young woman.

The car in which I sit is full, but not crowded. My companions are very nice, well-dressed people. All of them open whatever windows they can to release the pent-up effluvium of the half-burning lamps. Then they settle themselves into their seats with the grave, set faces of those who expect trouble.

As we proceed, more and more people enter the car, which soon has every seat occupied. I regard my fellow-passengers with sympathetic interest. The women are mostly young, but tired-looking. As they enter and observe seats, their faces light up. It is evidently an unexpected discovery. The men are young clerks, most of them, by no means robust or athletic, but, on the contrary, gentle and patient and taciturn.

When we reach Bleecker Street a sudden and very great influx of persons brings in the first sensation of positive discomfort. There are no longer any seats. A thin line of men stands up wearily in the aisle of my car. Mixed with them are some women, not all of them young.

Outside, the clouds have at last arrived at a decision. They have decided to rain, and a fine, aggravating shower falls upon the car roofs and drips like a fringe of water over their eaves. Darkness is coming on fast, and perhaps a trifle prematurely. The lamps below are reflected by the shining sidewalks. One catches glimpses of hurrying figures in the street—two and three under an umbrella.

IV.

First Test of the "Accommodations."

And now we have reached Eighth Street. The air is full of rain and saturation. The platform is covered with people—principally young women from adjacent workshops, many of whom have no umbrellas. There are also numbers of workingmen in their overalls. It is a talkative, hysterically laughing crowd that is just beginning to get wet—for nature, having postponed the storm till now is, bent upon drenching the poor workpeople who are going home on the elevated railroad.

She evidently sneers at its "accommodations" and means to show her spleen tonight.

These people rush, squeezing and squabbling, into all the cars. The cars are full to repletion long before the train resumes its way. Men and women are compacted into the vehicle as if with the ramrod of a monstrous cannon.

The brakeman has forgotten the humors of the tipsy woman and smiles no longer. His collar is turned up and he wears the menacing look of a boatswain on board a ship. He is quite ready for his night's work.

Straddling the space between the two cars, a hand on each gate lever, he bawls stridulously, (like the man who invites you to come in and see a wild beast in a canvas show tent:)

"Step down the car and give everybody a chance!"

This order in similar tones is being shouted all down the train by all the other brakemen. Everybody, it appears, is trying to step down a car. Everybody endeavors to give everybody—chiefly himself—a chance.

A tall, thin girl, consumptive, with hectic spots upon her cheeks, has been violently pushed down the car till, being unable to be packed further, she stands just where I sit. In her company is a very little old woman, with a marked stoop, short arms, and that pinched look of keen and unspeakable suffering upon her face which often gives an almost divine pathos to the visages of the old and poor.

This frail creature is on her tip-toes. She strains all her unhappy little frame in an effort to cling to a strap seized for her and transferred to her by her tall, consumptive companion. I have a purpose, cruel as it seems, in sitting and watching this unfortunate atom of humanity. I watched her forced into the car by the brakeman—and she might have been a sack of oats. Now I watch her enduring torture at the hands of the company.

She stands, enduring the identical agonies visited on mutinous seamen by their commanders when they hang the sturdy rogues up by their thumbs. Her thin shoulders must be a nest of various muscular pains. Her poor little head is thrown backward and to the right in bitter, cruel torment.

Imagine the sufferings of those little birdlike feet, with their soles arched in an unintermitting strain!

And she has a cough, too, and when she coughs she must endure the very same anguish that used to drive the victims of the rack often to false confessions.

I can bear it no longer. I give her my seat and place her in it with tender resolution.

"Do you travel often in this way?" I ask.

"Every morning and every night," is her reply.

"And do you often have to stand, hanging on to a strap in this cruel manner?"

"Yes, Sir," she answers, with a soft sigh. "Nearly always."

"And how far have you ridden, at the most, thus in misery?" I inquire.

"From Eighth Street to Eighty-first, Sir," is the response.

Can it be possible that among the "accommodations" curtailed by this impoverished railroad is the dirty, greasy strap by which an uncomplaining little old woman daily and nightly suspends herself, in silent agony, between Eighth Street and Eighty-first Street?

Perhaps. They certainly cost money—these straps.

We have by this time reached Fourteenth Street. The rain weeps miserably, proof against all consolation. The air has become a fog that distils itself into water drops inside the car. Sodden clothes, the odor of old and saturated umbrellas, wet leather, and the breaths of a mass of people make it a work of despair to try to inflate the lungs. I fight my way with ferocity to the rear platform of the car. I must get oxygen into my pulmonary apparatus—or I shall faint.

I feel already drowsy with the fumes of carbonic acid gas.

The platform of the car is crowded—crowded in spite of the fact that there is a metal tablet on the jamb of the door which says, sternly and peremptorily:

PASSENGERS ARE FORBIDDEN TO RIDE ON THE PLATFORMS.

As we slacken our speed at Fourteenth Street I hastily count the passengers who are doing that which is so forcibly proscribed.

There are fourteen passengers already on the rear platform of my car; twelve on the front platform of the following car.

That is to say, from these disobedient passengers, forced to waive all right to recover damages for injury because they are also forced to violate the rule of the company, no less than $1.30 has been collected by the company.

There are five cars in this train, which supply no less than nine car platforms on which to carry compulsorily rule-breaking passengers for whose injuries this company "will not be responsible."

Consider that on each of these nine platforms there are twelve passengers, violently robbed of their rights to compensation, among other things, and one discovers that on this one trip of this one train the company derives from those whom it compels to break its rules no less than 108 five-cent fares.

One hundred and eight fares filched from working people in a single trip of a single train!

And it already complains of impending bankruptcy—this poor railroad company.

How the ghost of Cartouche must sympathize with it!

V.

The Rush at Fourteenth Street.

As we stop at the station of Fourteenth Street I am drinking in pure air in a shower. Of the twenty-five persons who are my neighbors in violating the rules of the company five are boys or lads who take pleasure in scuffling and who make believe to throw each other's hats into the street below.

Every minute or two the brakeman, discharging a round of tobacco juice upon the heads of such as may be within his range underneath him, engages in a scuffle of his own with the boys.

There are several workingmen, a negro, and a very stout woman, who is afraid of swooning, she says, if she should enter the car.

On all of these human beings, compacted together with horrible indecency, the rain blows, and the drippings of the eaves of the car roofs trickle without ceasing. In the side of the stout woman the little round wheel of the brake is imbedded. It must hurt her severely. The rest are compressed as if by hydraulic power.

But nobody complains. It has gone on too long for that.

And now the car has halted, and into the closely-packed vehicle, in which men and women are as sardines in a keg—a car hermetically sealed at either end with a mass of twenty-six or twenty-four other human beings welded together into one immovable body—a herd of young women tries to force its way.

Those behind push fiercely and pitilessly at those in front. Those against whom the gates have been slammed draw in their breaths and try to become as flat as so many sheets of paper. The new influx breaks its way past the barricade of flesh and blood at either car door. The stout woman is so forcibly squeezed that the brake wheel half disappears in her plump body, and she turns from white to purple. The negro is bent over limply, and looks as if he were unconscious and would fall into the street. The boys are no longer scuffling. They seem to have been driven into each other.

A pitiable groan comes out of the interior of the car as the new-comers force their way in.

Well-dressed American men and women become as abject as so many poor frightened, speechless blacks, driven with hide whips into the fetid hold of a slave ship.

The indecencies of these involuntary contacts surpass belief. They could not have been exceeded in the most brutal epoch of the negro market of New-Orleans.

And all through the din, the jostling, the cracking of bones, the gasps of strangulations, the cruel attack of innocent elbows on feeble chests, one hears the stridulous cry of him who invites you to enter a tent and see a wild beast—

"Step down into the car, now, and give everybody a chance!"

When the train leaves Fourteenth Street, the personality of our crowd of rule-breaking passengers on the platform has changed. Some of us have stepped down into the car, as we were ordered, and have given others a chance—to stay outside, to be crushed ferociously and be rained upon.

Among us now are three women. Two of them are very pretty girls in their gowns, who look affrightedly from one stoical face to another, as they become saturated. The third is an exceedingly well-dressed blonde, who has been shopping and who is too plump to force her way into shelter.

Nobody commiserates her, so complete is the depression of everybody else. She wears a pink silk dress, which is wet through. On her delicate white hat descends pitilessly a dark fluid made up of the drippings of the eaves mixed with particles of soot from the engine. She is so helpless that she cannot lift her hands to put her handkerchief over her hat.

This is done, after a brave struggle, by a kindly man to whom she appeals. He forces room for his hands, takes the dainty toy, and with it covers the ruined triumph of the bonnetmaker in which, earlier in the day, she had exulted.

We two dozen people and more "accommodated" by the privilege of riding, against the rules, on platforms exposed to the rain, are patient with one another. And, at all events, we are breathing a wholesomer air and the smells of this rain-washed evening are sweet and innocent.

But what a picture—the interior of each car on either hand!

The aisles, barely wide enough for two persons standing back to back, now "accommodate" a triple file of men and women. Some of these latter are sustaining their weight with straps. Most are unable to release their arms sufficiently from the press which pinions them. Those who have seats seem to be smothering, like people who have fallen into pits.

Every once in a while the train gives a huge lurch, upon which its mass of human contents is flung from one side to the other with enough fury, it would seem, to hurl them through the thin walls of the car.

The contusions caused by these lurches are innumerable, and some of them must be excessively painful.

But the patience with which all these outrages are endured is marvelous. Men who are large and strong laugh aloud. Girls, feeble and delicate, try, poor creatures, to smile—often with the tears starting in their eyes.

VI.

All Classes Suffer Alike.

The opportunities for robbery are simply monstrous. I protest that if our Paris thieves and the pickpockets of London knew what sort of harvest invites them New-York would be overrun by the gentlemen.

It is a peculiarity of this traffic that all classes are involved in its misery. All kinds of people, robbed by the railroad, are exposed to the attentions of other smaller individual freebooters.

They are not all working people or girls of the shops, by any means, who make up the contents of this insatiable monster of a train. Into its maw enter elderly merchants, richly dressed, whose watch chains shine invitingly; young girls with jewelry of great worth, old ladies almost fainting in the crush and exposing purses and diamonds, young dandies, who emerge looking as if they had been rolled flat in an iron mill.

Then there are the pretty, patient, ill-used working girls, with tired feet and aching backs; the artisans, whose muscles have been straining all day over benches, on ladders, in furnaces, on roofs, everywhere; the boys, who begin the journey with merriment, but who have all their fun and their spirits jostled and elbowed out of them.

Even the brakemen and the guards are not beyond the compassion of the sympathetic. Trodden under foot, nudged and bruised till they must be sore all over; it is, surely, a very exacting way in which to earn a living.

VII.

Another Kind of "Accommodation."

We have now reached Twenty-third Street. As our train rolls toward it I observe in the officials and in my experienced fellow-platform passengers a fresh outbreak of seriousness. One may see the same kind of seriousness come over the faces of pilots and sailors when they draw near the dangerous points of a coast.

There is, very plainly, danger in the air. The brakeman tightens his coat. The passengers, heedless of the rain, shrink away from the gates.

The very instant we stop, an impetuous crowd, most of its members women beautifully dressed and wearing expressions of pitiable concern, fling themselves upon the train. Every gateway is assailed. Those who desire to alight have to struggle with these fair, yet desperate, combatants, who are equally determined to enter the cars.

There are little feminine shrieks, loud exclamations, fierce hand-to-hand conflicts.

But one is no longer invited to enter the tent and see the wild beast. The man with the stridulous voice urges nobody to step down the car. He has a new war cry. It is this:

"Let the passengers off first!"

There is no room for those who want to become fellow-voyagers with us. There is no time to pick them up. No matter how many would willingly submit to the outrages of our train, we refuse to admit them to it.

Even the company, at this point, concedes that it is impossible to "accommodate" one more passenger. So the brakemen hurl the women backward with both hands and the gatemen seize them and drag them away from the edge of the platform, and off we go again, leaving behind us a picture, seen dimly through the rain, of a host of well-dressed and charming women bewailing our flight like a hundred Ariadnes cruelly abandoned by a multiple Theseus.

Thus we dart by station after station, repeating the same scene of indecent combat, the same spectacle of heartless desertion. Sometimes there are men in the disappointed crowd who will not be repulsed. Occasionally they show fight, and blows are exchanged.

On these occasions the brakemen become professional men-at-arms defending a ship against a boarding party.

As for the execrations, they are too numerous and too intemperate to permit their being quoted.

At Sixty-sixth Street we of the platform begin to expand our chests, for we get a little room in which to do so. At Ninety-third Street we can, if we will, penetrate once more into the interior of the car. By the time we have reached One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street there are, strange to say, seats enough for every one. And when we reach the end of the line, more astonishing still, so far as we can learn there are no dead or deeply wounded among us.

VIII.

The Cause of It All.

It is at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street that I meet a weary man sitting at the foot of the station stairs. He wears the uniform of the impoverished railroad. Its sufferings are evidently shared by this melancholy employe.

I conciliate this worthy fellow with a cigar. He accepts it in a languid way, for he is too tired to talk much about anything.

But this is what he tells me, his dull eyes lighting up:

"There are seventeen 'teams' less than the regular number running on the Sixth Avenue Road.

"There are numbers of unused cars laid up at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, which could be used to lighten the traffic.

"On the Third Avenue Line, also, seventeen 'teams' have been taken off.

"When the 'teams' were taken off, 117 guards, not including conductors, were thrown out of work.

"The cable road is making great inroads upon the business of the elevated system."

In fine, I have made my tour of investigation for The New-York Times, and I aver, upon my honor, that, instead of seeing where "accommodations" can be curtailed, I have not been able to discover any "accommodations" that even the ingenuity of the elevated railroad can possibly abbreviate.

RAYMOND DE L'EPEE.

WORK OF THE CRICKETERS.

Cobb and Prendergast Did the Heaviest Batting in the League Games.

The following are the batting averages of the leading players in the Metropolitan Cricket League:

BATTING AVERAGES—FIRST SECTION.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Av'ge.
M. R. Cobb, N. J. AC.	11	1	296	29.60
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	11	1	264	26.40
J. Scrymgeour, S.I.CC.	5	3	50	25.00
A. E. Patterson, S.I.CC.	12	0	233	19.41
H. A. Young, N. J. AC.	10	0	188	18.80
F. G. Payne, N. J. AC.	10	2	148	18.50
R. Rokeby, S. I. CC.	8	2	107	17.83
F. J. Short, S. I. CC.	10	1	144	16.00
N. S. Walker, Jr., S. I. CC.	11	2	133	14.77
A. S. Durrant, Brooklyn	11	1	146	14.60
J. H. Lambkin, S. I. CC.	9	1	113	14.12
C. H. Ellis, N. J AC.	10	0	140	14.00
C. H. Tuke, Manhattan	5	3	28	14.00
A. Gunn, N. J. AC.	11	1	139	13.90
H. Maxfield, N. J. AC.	5	1	54	13.50
W. Witherspoon, S.I.CC.	5	0	65	13.00
A. Brown, Brooklyn	12	2	125	12.50
T. J. O'Reilly, Morris Park	14	1	155	11.92
G. R. Cooper, N. J. AC.	5	2	35	11.66
A. H. Stratford, Newark	15	0	173	11.53
T. G. Clarke, N. J. AC.	10	1	103	11.44
W. A. Gray, Brooklyn	11	2	102	11.33
H. Wilde, Paterson	6	0	68	11.33
A. Smedley, Manhattan	13	2	123	11.18
H. E. Jackson, Morris Park	14	2	131	10.83
H. N. Townsend, S. I. CC.	10	3	75	10.71
C. V. Hitchins, N. J. AC.	7	3	42	10.50
H. MacNutt, S. I. CC.	5	0	50	10.00

SECOND SECTION.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Av'ge.
Capt. Jones, S. I. AC.	13	2	223	20.27
W. Hughes, New-York	6	1	96	19.20
C. T. Toddings, Kings County	7	1	112	18.66
C. H. Chase, S. I. AC.	5	1	71	17.75
J. Forbes, Victoria	10	1	156	17.33
H. Manley, S. I. AC.	9	2	119	17.00
F. W. T. Stiles, S. I. AC.	13	2	174	15.81
W. H. Denzell, Victoria	15	2	199	15.30
C. J. Grundy, Kings County	8	0	109	13.62
F. J. K. Welch, St. George's AC.	16	4	160	13.33
H. S. Turtle, Harlem	12	1	134	12.18
J. L. Douglas, Victoria	14	1	157	12.07
J. D. Rourke, New-York	14	1	157	12.07
W. King, South Brooklyn	7	1	72	12.00
E. Ling, St. George's AC.	7	1	72	12.00
S. Pedlow, Harlem	7	1	72	12.00
J. T. Morgan, S. I. AC.	10	0	106	10.60

SECOND ELEVEN SECTION.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Av'ge.
W. Dexter, Kings County	6	1	182	36.40
T. Clark, N. J. AC.	5	0	106	22.20
F. T. Milner, Morris Park	3	0	55	18.33
S. R. Bliss, Paterson	5	3	35	17.50
J. L. Reid, N. J. AC.	4	0	69	17.25
J. Gill, New-Jersey AC.	8	2	103	17.16
H. Martin, Morris Park	3	1	34	17.00
J. Robertson, Paterson	7	1	92	15.33
H. S. Sandall, N. J. AC.	7	0	93	13.28
J. W. Taylor, N. J. AC.	11	0	143	13.00
H. F. Greene, Brooklyn	6	0	73	12.16
J. Rigby, Paterson	9	2	84	12.00
W. W. Watson, N. J. AC.	7	3	48	12.00
R. C. Redmond, St. George's AC.	8	1	83	11.85
C. Clarkman, N. J. AC.	7	2	57	11.40
H. S. M. Crawford, Brooklyn	6	0	67	11.16
E. Gould, N. J. AC.	3	0	33	11.00
T. B. Bowen, Brooklyn	8	1	74	10.57
E. W. Sadler, Morris Park	4	0	41	10.25
F. J. Davidson, St. George's AC.	7	1	60	10.00
S. Wardle, Paterson	3	1	20	10.00

Cricket Notes.

—The Philadelphia cricketers fondly imagine that the team which Mr. Martin took over to play them on Friday and Saturday was truly representative of the metropolis, and they are consequently highly elated over their easy victory. Both the Philadelphia and New-York teams which played were supposed to comprise the men who have been selected to meet the Australians. The New-York team, however, was got together at a moment's notice, and consequently many of the best men here were unable to go. An eleven without M. R. Cobb, the champion all-round player of the metropolis; C. H. Ellis, one of the best bowlers of the city, and several other first-class men of this vicinity, could not be representative of New-York, and the Philadelphians, while they should be given every credit for their victory, should not think that they have defeated the best eleven of New-York by any means.

—A. H. Collins of the Morris Park Cricket Club has just received a letter from Lord Hawke in which the well-known English nobleman gives his opinion of the English county championship, which has just been brought to a conclusion with Lord Hawke's county in first position. He states that their success was totally on account of their good bowling and fielding, adding that F. S. Jackson was really the only first-class bat they had. Lord Hawke, by the way, is not adverse to visiting the United States again, and almost looked for an invitation from Chicago this year. He will take a team to India next season, for cricketing tours are his particular hobby.

—The championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League has been brought to a most successful conclusion, and again a different club has won the pennant, the Manhattan, Staten Island, Berkeley, and New-Jersey Athletic Club each having gained the championship in the league's four years of existence. The Victorias have gained the pennant in the second section and the Patersons have gained the trophy for the second eleven teams.

—M. R. Cobb, the crack batsman of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, has made a great record in batting by gaining the average in the Metropolitan League four years in succession. He had a very close struggle this season with F. J. Prendergast, but his fine innings of 53 against Newark on Saturday gave him a commanding lead, with 29.60 against F. J. Prendergast's 26.40.

—Capt. Jones of the Staten Island Athletic Club has undoubtedly done the best batting in the second section of the league, and he will receive the prize, while W. Dexter, principally through his big innings of 100, obtains first place in the second eleven section.

—Both Archie Brown and W. A. Gray of the Brooklyn Cricket Club entered the double-figure average ranks by their good scores against the New-Jersey Athletic Club, while the former established a league record by carrying his bat right through the inning.

—The bowling averages have not been made up, but it is known that M. R. Cobb also leads in these in the first section, L. Webster takes the prize in the second section, and A. G. Rainbow of Paterson has the best figures among the second eleven men.

—The great English game between the North and South has resulted in a victory for the North by 25 runs. The totals were: North, 158 and 353; South, 251 and 235.

To Race To-day.

AT GRAVESEND.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; Rudolph, 118 pounds; Raceland, 114; Picknicker, 108; Victorious, Comanche, and Highland, 100 each; Terrifier, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Dobbins, 118 pounds; Flirtation, Melody, and Halton, 115 each; Longdale, Factotum, Discount, Pecksniff, St. Pat, and Torchbearer, 111 each; Nahma, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Wah Jim, 114 pounds; Chesapeake, 109; Fairy, 106; Bolero, 102; Arab, 101; Shadow, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Fidelio, Longstreet, and Candelabra, 112 pounds each; Tulla Blackburn, 109; Saragossa, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Drum Major, Enfield, Hartford, Anawanda, Miss Primrose colt, and Gordius, 112 pounds each; Florist, 111; Innocent, Nancy Lee, Grampian, Lamisere, Nonsense, The Jester, Peacemaker, and Oneida, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Tiny Tim, 113 pounds; Young Arion, 112; Red Banner, 106; Minnehaha, 104; Saragossa, 101; Shadow and Reginald, 97 each; Clio colt, 91.

AT CLIFTON.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. McCormack, Elmstone, Benjamin, St. Hubert, and Transit, 126 pounds each; Berwyn, Mamie B. B., Tom Karl, Fan King, and Express, 119 each; Emblem, 118; Lumberman, 116; Morning Glory, Gloriana and Van Wart, 115 each.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Floyd and Connors, 106 pounds each; Elizabeth, 105; Jake Josephs, Clarus, Romeo, Proverb, Fiction, War Lord, Sadie W., and Mary Winifred gelding, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Themis colt, 113 pounds; Darkness, 104; Perrier Jouet, 101; Lansing, 99; Capt. McChesney and Wheeler, 98 each; Fidget and Sir Richard, 95 each; Miss Bess and Queen Enid, 92 each; Little Nell and Bryan, 90 each; Onyx and Industry, 87 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Toano, Mabel Glenn, Marguerite, Watterson, Panway, Little Fred, Zingara, Minnie J., Honest Tom, Gray Eagle, and Tartarian, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Flatlands, 109 pounds; Tom Flynn, 106; Miss Kitty, 105; Brown Idle and Hardy Fox, 103 each; Larghetto, 102; Climax, 101; Old Pepper, 100; Foxford, Spartacus, and Adjourn, 98 each; Baylor, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Willie McAuliffe, Ed Connolly, Elect, Cheddar, Glitter II., and Snowball, 100 pounds each; Magic, Hazelhurst, Bayberry, Tube Rose, Nellie B., Edith Belmont, Mulhattan, Halcyon, and Gold Step, 97 each.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
For Impaired Vitality
and weakened energy is wonderfully successful.

IN ORDERING
Apollinaris
Beware of the substitutes sometimes offered from bottles without any labels or with labels resembling the Orange colored Apollinaris Label.
The corks of the genuine water are branded with the name of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, and the words "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an anchor. F

COLLEGE FOOTBALL OUTLOOK

PROBABLE MAKE-UP OF LEADING 'VARSITY ELEVENS.

The Yale Machine at Work and New Material Being Ground Out to Fill the Gaps in the Line—To Make a Heavier Rush Line the Policy at New-Haven—Thirty-five Candidates for Positions on Princeton's Team—Old Men Who Have Returned to Practice.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—Five holes in the line of the Yale football eleven have gaped widely since the team was reunited here last Thursday. At last the Yale machine is at work, however, and the process of grinding out a new combination of football men has commenced. Quantity there is in abundance, but quality for the task of evolving a championship eleven is lacking. There are twenty-five candidates for the team, exclusive of the freshmen, who may or may not contain some strong material.

For the ends, Capt. Hinkey and Greenway are fixtures. For the tackles, two new players must be developed, though last year's substitutes, Messler, Jenkins, and Armstrong, are working like beavers for a chance at their predecessors' places. Messler has had two years' experience as substitute tackle and rowed on the 'Varsity crew last Spring. He is a rugged, well-seasoned athlete, and combines a magnificent physique with a keen knowledge of the game. Jenkins was substitute last year. He is beefy, weighing over 180, but lively for a man of his weight. If the policy of the Yale management this year proves to be to make the rush line heavier, he will secure a position on the team. Armstrong was substitute last year and rowed on the freshman crew in the Spring. He weighs but 157 pounds, and may be regarded by the coachers as too light to hold the Harvard line in check. He is a vicious player, however, of the Capt. Hinkey type, and, unless overworked, plays a strong game.

For Guards McCrea and Hickok are still in college. Hickok is certain to retain his place, but McCrea must improve to stay on the eleven. Cross, whose father prohibited his playing last year, is making giant efforts to take the position, and only phenomenal work can keep him away. Stillman will again try for centre, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Brown, the shot putter, and Lyman are the chief rival candidates, but unless the management decides to put McCrea back in guard and let Cross play centre, Stillman will play there another year.

Behind the line nothing is settled except that Butterworth will play full back again. A bad elbow gives him considerable trouble, but he has improved wonderfully in punting and drop kicking this Summer. He has been practicing since college closed and is in fine condition. A fine substitute for the position will be Richards. Richards is now the best drop kicker in college and will relieve Butterworth in the hard games this year. George Adee, son of the veteran crew adviser of that name, is the principal candidate for quarter back. He was substitute on last year's eleven and exhibited a cool head and excellent judgment in giving the signals in the contests played. Lilley is the only rival now in the field, and he has lost the past week's practice, owing to an injury to his hand. Present appearances are that Adee will play that position in all the championship games.

The Bliss brothers left the greatest vacancy in the team of any of last year's players. Dyer and Thorne are showing up strongest in practice just now, but are hardly of championship calibre. Both fitted for Yale at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., and have played side by side as champion half backs for five years.

Harmon Graves, who played part of the Princeton game last year, is now debarred by the undergraduate rule, but this will be revoked by the middle of October, and Yale men are banking on seeing him back as half back on the team. At present he is coaching Trinity and Lehigh. Another famous player who will enter Yale this Fall is George Street, the plunging half back of Williams. He, too, will be debarred by the undergraduate rule, but may play if it is revoked. He will enter the Law School the coming week.

"Jack" Bliss, an Andover half back of last year, will enter Yale this Fall and try for the team. He is a hard worker, but too light for the 'Varsity as yet. Capt. Hinkey has been experimenting with heavier men the past week. He took Lyman out of the rush line Friday and played him at half back, and is also trying Jenkins in that position. Both weigh 180 pounds, and it may be stated as sure that Yale will try her best to develop a heavy half back for the coming season.

PRINCETON'S BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

Plenty of Good Material to Choose This Year's Team From.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Since Thursday regular practice of the candidates for the football team have been held at the 'Varsity grounds each afternoon at 12:30. Capt. Trenchard has been detained by the sickness of his father, but Wheeler, '95, and ex-Capt. King have been giving the men light practice in running, kicking, passing, and falling on the ball.

About thirty-five candidates have appeared upon the field daily, among whom are many of much promise as successful and able men. It has not been definitely ascertained whether Barliet, last Fall's centre, will return, but Crowdis, an entering student, has aroused high expectations, partly by his reputation as the centre of the Pennington Seminary team of last Fall, and partly by his size and activity. He weighs 227, stripped.

Dudley Riggs, a brother of "Jesse" of old-time fame, is trying for centre also. He is precisely of Jesse's form, but a little lighter, tipping the scales at 182. He comes from St. Paul's School highly recommended as a football player. Both of last year's guards are on hand and in fine condition. Hall weighs 212½ and Wheeler 208.

Lea, '95, has returned to his place at left tackle, and will probably fill that position. He weighs 179. Browne, '95, weight 160, is also a promising candidate. He played on the "scrub" last year.

The position of right tackle, left vacant by Harrold, is the principal subject of anxiety. Church, '97, of Washington and at one time a member of the Columbia Athletics, is a very good man. He weighs 179. Taylor, '95, last year's substitute, is also a candidate, and weighs 180 pounds.

Capt. Trenchard will doubtless keep his old position at right end. McCauley, '94, is expected to fill the position of left end ably. He was first substitute in that position last year, and has been putting up an exceptionally fine game at Newport during the past few weeks. He weighs 174.

Back of the line Princeton has many promising men. Dwight, '96, quarter on his class team, will probably play quarter. He is very quick and passes the ball accurately. Nelson Poe, brother to and image of "Peter" and "Johnny," is another candidate for quarter, though rather light, weighing but 131. Irving, '95, substitute end of last year, will also try for quarter. He weighs 143, and is very quick and active.

Ex-Capt. King will play right half back, and for the other half Altman, '97, of Kiskiminetas Springs Schools of Pittsburg is the favorite man. He is better known as the crack pitcher of McCormick's amateur athletic baseball team of Uniontown, Penn., but his work as half back on the Kiskiminetas Springs team has aroused the highest expectations.

Rosengarten, '97, from Lawrenceville, who distinguished himself last year on his team as a dodging half back, will also try for the position. He weighs 156 pounds, and is very highly spoken of by all Lawrenceville men. Barnett and Truper of last year's scrub, and both close contestants for the position of left half back, will try again.

Hermans will be sadly missed at full back, but Allen, '94, has been training all Summer for the position, and is the popular candidate. He punts as far as Homan's, and with a little better understanding of the game is expected to fill the position acceptably. He weighs 151, and is a good sprinter, winning the 100-yard and the 220-yard dashes in the Spring handicap races. Hunt, '95; Anderson, '95, and Wilson, '97, are also good men for this place.

Besides the above-named candidates, about twenty-five others are trying for various places on 'Varsity or scrub. Trainer Jack McMasters is much pleased with the new material, and the general opinion of the college is that Princeton's prospects are bright.

A LIGHTER TEAM AT WESLEYAN,

But the Boys Have Grit and Agility and Will Put up a Good Game.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 23.—The Wesleyan eleven this Fall will average lighter in weight than it has for several years. At the same time, it seems certain that in some of the positions where weight is lost there will be a corresponding accession in grit and agility. The question which bothers Capt. Gordon is whether quickness can hold its own against superior weight, especially on the line.

The centre of the line presents the greatest problem. Cutts, Cobb, and Newton played there last year, but Cutts graduated in June. Cobb will not return this Fall, and Newton has a sprained knee which will probably prevent him from appearing on the field at all. Cutts will return for post-graduate study, but if the undergraduate rule holds—and Wesleyan wants it to hold—he is, of course, out of the question. His place will probably be taken by Briggs, '94, the Captain of the track athletic team. Briggs weighs about twenty pounds less than Cutts, but he is a fast runner. His record for the hundred yard dash is 0:10 1-5. He lacks, however, the strength and experience of Cutts. Leo seems to be the best man for Cobb's place as centre rush. He knows the game thoroughly, and is quick and coolheaded, but does not come within thirty pounds of Cobb's weight.

Dr. Loveland, the team's physician, is treating Newton's sprained knee and will try to get him into condition for playing.

The team has a number of candidates for half-back and tackle positions, but they are also lighter than usual. Pomeroy will undoubtedly hold his old place at right end, and Steele, '94, will succeed "Teddy" Smith on the other end.

As the new gymnasium is being built on the old football field, all the playing this Fall will be on the new field which was enclosed last Spring. Along one side of the "gridiron" will be a grand stand to hold 600 persons.

The game with Yale at New-Haven Oct. 4 will have to be played with the team made up largely of raw material, and Capt. Gordon is not hopeful of making as good a record as last year, when, in the opening game, Yale scored only 6 points, and these during the last three minutes of the game.

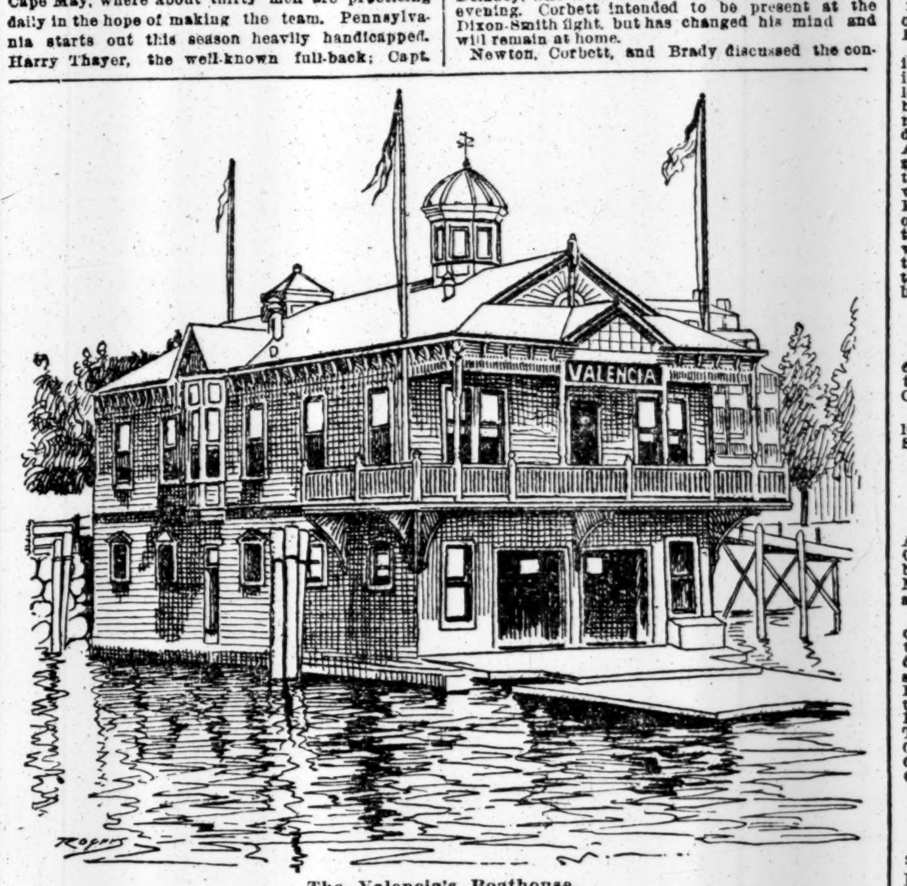
The opening of the home grounds will be in a game with Trinity, one of Wesleyan's old rivals, Saturday, Oct. 7.

J. R. Anderson, '95, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Football Association, will not return to college this Fall. The Executive Committee has appointed C. O. Judkins, '95, to take his place, subject to the approval of the college.

PENNSYLVANIA BADLY HANDICAPPED.

The Line Will Have to be Largely of New Men—Weak Tackling.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Football interest at the University of Pennsylvania is centred at present in Cape May, where about thirty men are practicing daily in the hope of making the team. Pennsylvania starts out this season heavily handicapped. Harry Thayer, the well-known full-back; Capt. Schoff, who played end, and Adams, last year's centre rush, have left college, and they have decided positively not to return.


The Valencia's Boathouse.

As to the remainder of last season's eleven, some have not reported yet, and some do not seem in any condition to play. "Dick" Simmons, the left end, has not been well all Summer. Reese, left tackle, is overweight, and Thornton, left guard, has not yet returned from Europe, and is not expected until Oct. 15. For these and other reasons Capt. Mackey has determined upon a new line of policy in forming the eleven. The positions will be filled not by stars, but by new men, who will be more easily trained in team work, and who will be more likely to interfere well and to follow interference closely. Weight will be sacrificed to speed. The play thus far discloses the fact that the tackling is lamentably weak, and such interference as there is is not broken up at all readily by the end rushers.

Full back is the most important position to be filled this year, and while there are several candidates, there is little prospect that Pennsylvania will have the equal of Thayer in the back field this season. So far Brookes, Schoenhut, and Roland have been showing up well in practice, and the choice will lie between these three. If Osgood does not start on the university's botanical expedition to the West Indies, he will be a likely candidate. Frank A. Delabarre, S. F. Thomas, Captain of last season's Exeter team; Walter Thayer, and Peralto are also trying for the place. H. Uhler, Harry Schoenhut, J. F. Griggs, and John Baker are trying for quarter-back. Schoenhut has been doing the best work.

For the line there are a number of candidates, mostly new men, and at present they are very green. Reese, last year's tackle, will be very likely played at centre, although Otto Wagonhurst is pushing him pretty hard for the place. J. B. Cressenger and Carl Mosberg are also on the list. Harry Oliver will probably keep his position as right guard, and Thornton may resume his place at left guard.

Capt. Mackey will of course play right tackle, but Reese may be needed so badly at centre that a green man will have to be substituted for him at left tackle. If this is the case, Wiley Woodruff, a brother of the coach, may get the place. The Wagonhurst brothers, Otto and James, are trying for tackles also. There is a supply of very fair material for ends. Rosengarten, Langlois, Turpin, Simmons, Abbott, Thomas, and Newton are the most prominent. Four of these were substitutes last year, and Simmons played left end as a regular position, but it is doubtful whether he retains it this year, as everything else must be sacrificed to speed and Simmons is not as fast as either Abbott or Thomas.

EXPECT TO BEAT WEST POINT.

The Naval Cadets' Team Begin Practice—Hartwell Will Coach the Men.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 23.—The naval cadets expect to put a good football team in the field this year, though they lose four men who helped win from West Point last year. These are the two guards, Capt. Trench and Wells; tackle, Lang, and half back, Johnson. The first three were graduated and Johnson resigned.

The men who participated in last year's game at West Point, and who will probably play the same positions this year are: Kavanagh, centre; Reeves, left tackle; McCauley, left end; McCormack, right end; Izard, left half, and Bagley, full back. Bookwalter played quarter in the game and will either play that position or the vacant half-back this year.

There are a number of candidates for the vacant guards. It is very probable that Karns will fill one guard. He was a substitute for that position last year, and is a good player.

Among the applicants to fill the position are Gehn, Fullinwider, Davidson, Marshall, and two fourth-class men, Smith and Brown. Moody is spoken of for the vacant tackle.

It is thought that Bookwalter will be elected Captain. He played quarter back last year, but it is understood that he prefers to play half this year. Cadet McLean is manager, and has arranged games with many colleges. Among these are Princeton, Dickinson, Rutgers, Lafayette, Virginia Military Institute, and probably Yale. The first game will be played about Oct. 20, and the last game with West Point the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

Hartwell of Yale will coach the Cadets this season.

HOBOKEN'S POPULAR ROWING CLUB.

The Valencias Noted for Their Social Gatherings as Well as Rowing Prowess.

The Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken was organized on Oct. 6, 1874, as a social club, but was reorganized as a boat club within a short time afterward, and has since been one of the leading clubs on the Hudson River. Its first officers were: President—H. Witte; Vice President—A. Hanger; Secretary and Treasurer—A. Southal.

The first boathouse of the club was a much smaller structure than the present one, but stood in about the same place. Four years ago it was blown down by an unusually severe storm, and the club then built the present large and handsome house, of which they are justly proud. It is 85 feet long and 35 feet wide, and is three stories high. The first floor is entirely given up to the boats of the club, and is well filled by them. On the second floor are the locker and bath rooms, the ladies', the buffet, and the meeting and card rooms. The third floor is used for sleeping rooms and for storage. A wide balcony around the front and side is very popular with the members as a lounging place on a pleasant Summer evening.

The entire house is finished inside in hard wood, while bay windows and ornamental woodwork without make it the most attractive house on the river. The house is situated in Hudson Square Park Basin, which is owned by the city, and reserved for the exclusive use of the local boat clubs. On account of the roughness of the waters of the Hudson the members of the club are at present entirely unable to do any shell rowing, and it is their intention, therefore, to establish a branch house next year on either the Passaic or the Harlem.

The club has always been noted for its social tendencies, and several well-known organizations have grown up within its membership. The Valencia Orchestra is acknowledged to be one of the best amateur string orchestras in the State, while the Valencia Bowling Club can show half a dozen substantial trophies of its prowess. The local championship cup which it won last Winter is one of the chief adornments of the house. Another offspring of the club is the Valencia Riding Club, which represents the equestrian element of its membership. The annual ball of the club is one of the events of the social season in Hoboken.

The club numbers among its membership some very good long distance rowing men, four of whom—O. A. Lehman, J. T. Miller, E. Hahn, and W. Budenbender—recently completed a trip to Albany in a four-oared barge.

The club has now 125 members, and is the largest on the river. Its officers are: President—Henry J. Timken; Vice President—A. Hanger; Secretary—E. Weil; Treasurer—F. Herwig; Captain—H. Schlocke; Lieutenant—O. Hallenbeck; Trustees—O. A. Lehman, J. Siebold, and P. W. Otteing; Chairman of House Committee—A. Borchard.

Spare Pearline
Spoil the Wash

WOULDN'T SIGN ON SUNDAY.

But Champion Corbett Agrees to the Articles for the Match with Mitchell.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 24.—The training quarters of Champion James J. Corbett at Loch Arbor were crowded with well-known sporting men and local celebrities to-day. Judge Richard Newton, the President of the Coney Island Athletic Club, arrived from New-York just before noon. He brought with him the articles of agreement for the coming fistic contest, bearing the signature of "Charley" Mitchell. The Judge was anxious to procure Corbett's signature to the important document, but after a lengthy conference, participated in by Manager "Billy" Brady, Trainer "Billy" Delaney, and "Jack" Dempsey, Corbett declined to sign the papers. He was satisfied with the conditions, but refused to sign them because it was Sunday, alleging that he desired no legal barriers to interfere with the making of the match.

Corbett informed Judge Newton that he would sign the articles of agreement to-morrow morning and send them to New-York by his trainer, "Billy" Delaney, who is to handle Solly Smith to-morrow evening. Corbett intended to be present at the Dixon-Smith fight, but has changed his mind and will remain at home.

Newton, Corbett, and Brady discussed the contemplated fight in detail. The Judge told the champion that the Coney Island Club had been assured that the New-York State officials would not interfere with the fight provided it came within the scope of the usual athletic entertainments. The date for the fight was also considered by the Judge and Corbett and Brady. No day was fixed upon, but it was practically decided to have the fight come off on Monday evening, Dec. 18.

Judge Newton left for New-York this afternoon, but before departing saw Corbett punch the bag and play several games of handball. Corbett is delighted over the prospect of the fight, and he will begin active training at once.

The Dixon-Smith Fight.

George Dixon and "Solly" Smith, the pugilists who are to fight to-night at the Coney Island Athletic Club for the feather weight championship, were both in fine condition yesterday. They will weigh in at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will fight at 118 pounds. They will enter the ring about 9 o'clock.

Dixon is smarting under his poor showing with "Billy" Plimmer recently at the Madison Square Garden, and has trained hard for the contest. He will be the favorite in betting. The young Californian, however, has a strong backing.

The Sea Beach Railroad will run extra trains to the beach, returning immediately after the fight.

CROWDS TO SEE THE VALKYRIE.

She Will Be Out Sailing This Week—How to See the Races.

The Valkyrie was a great attraction for the yachtsmen yesterday, and all day there was a crowd at the Atlantic Clubhouse dock to see the English racer that is to try to take back the America's Cup. The opinions expressed by visitors on Saturday were simply corroborated yesterday. That she is a powerful-looking craft and worthy of respect, was admitted by all. The substantial appearance of the yacht, her stanchness and apparent seaworthiness, has caused much comment, and the belief prevailed that in heavy seas and strong winds she will give the Vigilant a good race.

There is some betting on the yacht race, though the amounts offered are small. The Vigilant is favorite at odds of $60 to $40. It was a day of rest on the yacht, but the crew were kept busy in preventing too many people from going aboard the vessel.

She will certainly be ready for a trial spin on Thursday. Lord Dunraven and his party spent the day quietly at the Waldorf.

Not a few excursion boats have been engaged for the races. The New-York Yacht Club have secured the St. John's for the club members. She is a stanch and commodious boat, and has been specially fitted up for the races.

Atlantic Yacht Club members will watch the contest from the decks of the steamer Gay Head, and the Seawanhaka Corinthians have chartered the Al Foster.

There will likely be strong breezes and big seas outside on the days of the cup races, and in the close contest between the Valkyrie and the Vigilant, a speedy boat and a seagoing one is an acquisition for sightseers. The Philadelphia and Cape May steamer Republic has a record for speed and is built for sea work, and the owners of the boat place a limit upon her passengers which will enable clubmen and their friends to be comfortable and well taken care of. A limited number of tickets have been placed on sale at the hotels and at the office, 849, Broadway; bookings are made for all of the races, with a coupon upon the ticket, which is intended to be used by passengers in case of postponement of the race.

The steamer Mount Hope is well adapted for the trip outside. She will leave the foot of Murray Street, Pier 28 North River, at 9:30 A. M. on the days of the races. The tickets are placed at $3 each.

The Plant Line steamer Olivette has been chartered by Capts. Samuels and Norton. She will leave the foot of Christopher Street. The Olivette has 100 steam-heated staterooms, and will carry one-half the number of passengers that her capacity allows. The tickets will be $5 each.

Sunday League Game.

AT CINCINNATI.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	3	0—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0—3

Base hits—Brooklyn, 13; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Kennedy and Dailey; Cross and Vaughan. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Emslie.

Chat of the Tennis Players.

—On Tuesday of this week the Columbia College Tennis Club will begin its Fall tournament on the college grounds, Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, N. Y. The object of the meeting will be to select representatives for the intercollegiate meeting, which takes place at New-Haven during the week beginning Oct. 9. Since O. S. Campbell, the ex-champion graduated, Columbia has not had any first-class representative at the intercollegiate tournament. There is hardly a player in college now who ranks with the first ten men.

—R. D. Wrenn, the national champion, will be eligible to the intercollegiate championship as well, being now a student at Harvard. He will have some strong men against him from the other colleges, notably W. A. Larned of Cornell, the present intercollegiate champion; Malcolm Chace of Brown University, and A. E. Foote of Yale.

Messenger and Speed Pigeons.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The pigeon Punch of W. T. Innes has to all appearances broken the record for speed from off the water as a message bearer. Let go from the New-York "At sea off the capes at 8:45 A. M." Friday it was found in the home loft, Philadelphia, at 12 noon. Counting the distance covered as 195 miles, the average speed was one mile to the minute, counting time of finding as time of arrival. The bird bore two messages, one for Ellsworth, Me., and the other for Bryn Mawr.

The next using of pigeons as messengers will be from the United States Cruiser Montgomery when it goes for its official trial. This will engage two lots of birds, one to be taken on board at the Columbia Iron Works dock, and for use on the way to the place of trial, the other to be shipped at New-London for use in the trial, and to fly against the J. Q. A. Herring and Komekul Kus record from the northeast. The birds were to have gone away for this on Monday, but owing to the accident to the vessel in the builder's trial, the date is deferred. For this trial Mr. George W. Childs offers a series of leg bands, the prizes to be one for each entry of three or more birds having a return the same day, with a special for the best work done. Besides this there will be two cash prizes of the difference between the entry fee, $1 per entry of three of more birds, and expenses.

They're Completely Disguised—all of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—with a sugar-coating which surrounds their concentrated vegetable extracts. You do not get the taste. This means more than comfort. The offensive taste of oils, or of bitter pills is apt to upset digestion. These Pellets help digestion. They're tiny, hence easily swallowed. They're easy in action, and after using them you feel well instead of Bilious and Constipated; your Sick Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion are gone.

Good nature belongs to an active liver; irritability to a morbid liver. Take Pleasant Pellets that you may cultivate good nature, happiness, and health.

They're the cheapest pill you can buy, because guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

It's a permanent cure, that you get with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The makers offer $500 reward for an incurable case.

In the October
Scribner
W. D. Howells writes of "The Man of Letters as a Man of Business."
Robert Louis Stevenson publishes his grandfather's diary of a voyage with Sir Walter Scott.
Joel Chandler Harris describes fox hunting in the South.
On all News stands | Price, 25 Cents

Minor Sporting Matters.

—John Teemer, ex-champion sculler of America, defeated Charles Stephenson of New-Zealand by three lengths over a three-mile course in 19:55 at Creve Cour Lake Saturday for a purse of $2,000.

—Pugilists H. Clarke of Birmingham, Sam Blakelock of London, and Burge sailed from London on Saturday on the Umbria for this city.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The John F. Ahearn Association will hold its Autumn outing and dinner at Point View Grove, College Point, L. I., on Monday. The iron steamboat Sirius will leave Pier 49 East River at 10 A. M. A lunch will be served on the arrival of the association at the grove.

—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County held a convention at Yorktown Heights Saturday and elected the following delegates: To the State Convention—W. H. Robertson, G. W. Robertson, E. A. McAlpin, Thomas D. Husted, Joseph Hudson, and Cyrus Lawrence; to the Senatorial Convention—D. W. Travis, G. A. Brandreth, James P. Teed, Edward Kerr, Caleb Tompkins, and W. W. Bischoff; to the Judiciary Convention—W. H. Robertson, D. W. Travis, W. G. Valentine, Alonzo Draper, A. J. Adams, and Odle Cose.

Stable and Outhouses Burned.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 24.—Fire destroyed the stable and outhouses on the H. P. Bemis place, on Bayside Avenue, early this morning. Damage, $2,500. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. Everything in the place was saved by the firemen.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 38 | Sun sets....5 42 | Moonsets. A M 12 37

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	Sandy H'k.	Gov. Isl.	Hell Gate.
A M	6 12	6 31	8 24
P M	6 36	6 54	8 47

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k.		Gov. Isl.		Hell Gate.	
A M	11 55	P M	12 33	P M	2 0[illegible]
A M	12 24	A M	12 54	P M	2 22

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Havel, Bremen		9:00 A M
Kansas City, Savannah	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Miranda, Jamaica		3:00 P M
Philadelphia, La Guayra		3:00 P M

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lampasas, Galveston	......	3:00 P M
Paris, Southampton	......	7:00 A M
Teutonic, Liverpool	......	7:30 A M
Trave, Bremen	......	9:00 A M
Westernland, Antwerp	......	6:30 A M

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Nassau	......	3:00 P M
Columbia, Hamburg	......	7:30 A M
Grecian, Glasgow	......	2:00 P M
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Orinoco, St. Kitt's	......	3:00 P M

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	......	3:00 P M
Muriel, Bermuda	......	3:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 25.—Alaska, Liverpool, Sept. 16; Andes, Port Limon, Sept. 16; Elbe, Bremen, Sept. 17; Hindoo, Hull, Sept. 10; Lydian Monarch, London, Sept. 10; Orinoco, Bermuda, Sept. 21; Roland, Bremen, Sept. 13; Yumuri, Havana, Sept. 21.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.—Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 12; Mohican, Swansea, Sept. 17; Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 16; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 15; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Sept. 13.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.—Dubbeldam, Rotterdam, Sept. 16; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 18; Orizaba, Havana, Sept. 23.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.—Aller, Bremen, Sept. 19; Vega, Lisbon, Sept. 11.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.—Caracas, La Guayra, Sept. 23; Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 20; Gothia, Hamburg, Sept. 14; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Sept. 15.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Sept. 24.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Douglas, Hull Sept. 24, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Wyanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Newcastle Sept. 7, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Mexico, (Span.,) Alameny, Havana Sept. 20, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Barton, Flushing Sept. 1, via Shields 9th, in ballast to Goepel & Trub. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre Sept. 16, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 5:22 A. M.

SS Entella, (Ital.,) Bruno, Girgenti Aug. 15, Catania 22d, Messina 26th, Palermo Sept. 2, and Gibraltar 7th, with mdse to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Sept. 21, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Seminole, Robinson, Jacksonville, Sept. 21, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Hoken, Rotterdam Sept. 2 and Shields 9th, in ballast to Goepel & Trub. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Sept. 15, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4 45 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, Sept. 22, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Bark G. de Zaldo, Miller, Philadelphia, in ballast to Waydell & Co.

Barkentine Bonny Donn, Burgoss, Turk's Island 16 ds, with salt to J. P. Robinson & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Teocle, (Ital.,) Mastellone, Antwerp 59 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Sailed.

SS Dora Foster, (Br.,) for the Continent.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—SS America, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlman, from New-York Sept. 13, for Bremen, passed Prawle Point Sept. 24.

SS Arizona, (Br.,) Capt. Brooks, from New-York Sept. 16, for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7 P. M. Sept. 24.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vandersee, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight Sept. 24.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York Sept. 24.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 3 45 P. M. Sept. 24.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Ringk, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York Sept. 24.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP
For the Skin, Scalp, and Complexion. A book on Dermatology with every cake. All druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE LEWIS AND CLARKE BOOK NEWLY EDITED.

HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LEWIS AND CLARKE, TO THE SOURCES OF THE MISSOURI RIVER, Thence Across the Rocky Mountains and Down the Columbia River, Performed During the Years 1804-5-6, by Order of the Government of the United States. A New Edition. By Elliott Coues. Four volumes. New-York: Francis P. Harper.

Dr. Elliott Coues, who has earned high reputation as a naturalist, and as a member of the United States Geological Survey has won merited distinction, was the best man who could have been found for the new editing of this memorable work, dealing with the expedition which had for its mission nothing short of the discovery of the land lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. He had every right to be an enthusiast and to laud those two young officers who carried out with such brilliancy a perilous undertaking. Before Lewis and Clarke were the pioneers none but Indians had ascended the Missouri River to the Yellowstone and none had navigated the Columbia to the head of tidewater. To-day what was then a wild country, a terra incognita, is known to us as Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South and North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. In 1893 in a week we traverse a section of country which in 1804 it took a year to pass over.

Vague were to Lewis and Clarke methods of ingress. There were supposedly waterways, but that was all that was known. Canadians had told of inaccessible mountains. On the Pacific side there was a great river, the Columbia, the mouth of which had been entered only some twelve years before. This driving through a continent is indeed, as Dr. Coues aptly calls it, "our national epic of exploration." It was conceived by that essentially great man, Thomas Jefferson, who showed his judgment in selecting the two young officers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clarke. It was not alone that Jefferson knew that Lewis and Clarke had the necessary courage to undertake what was a perilous journey, but he could rely upon their truthfulness and accuracy. "Perhaps," as Dr. Coues says, "no traveler's tale has ever been told with greater fidelity and minuteness." The stanch types of the early American soldier were little given to fine writing. They told of what they saw in the simplest and most natural way, and were all the more effective on that account.

It must be borne in mind that Dr. Coues, though he might have been enamored with the general character of the text, being himself a naturalist, might at the same time have found fault with special subjects, referring to scientific facts. He has given the text the most careful scrutiny, "a searching and systematic criticism," and he says that the more closely it is studied "in the light of our present knowledge the more luminous it appears." When he began his work he expected that what would be required of him was little more than the careful supervision of the old text. He had no idea that it was possible to have recourse to the original manuscripts. When the copy had already been placed in the printer's hands a year ago the 3,000 pages of Lewis and Clarke's manuscripts came into Dr. Coues's possession. Then it became necessary to compare the first edition with the Lewis and Clarke manuscripts. Fortunately very few errors were discovered. Nevertheless, the gain was great, for all sources of error were eliminated. It is so good a thing to be certain that the text of a book of such importance as this should be without a blemish.

Where Dr. Coues's ability is shown is in his comments, which relate to geography, ethnology, and natural history. No one but he who has done such work conscientiously can tell of the difficulty in following an exploration undertaken eighty-nine years ago and discovering what are the names of the various localities to-day. Throughout almost every page of the volumes where the journey of these explorers is presented the editor shows the way, and in "The New Map of the Route of Lewis and Clarke" the fullest information can be found. Many willing hands, of course, gave Dr. Coues help, with geographical, biographical, historical, ethnological, scientific, and other data. It, nevertheless, must have required not alone skill, but infinite patience, to have assorted such masses of material and given them precision, with adaptations to the original text. The new matter Dr. Coues has added includes a supplement to Jefferson's memoir of Lewis, and the memoirs of Clarke and Gass, Gass having been a Sergeant in the command. Dr. Coues's map before referred to is invaluable, and there is also an accurate copy of the original maps produced by Clarke. In this way comparisons can be made.

Dr. Coues has been fortunate in having had at his command the correspondence between Clarke and Nicholas Biddle. The book was begun in 1810, and Mr. F. R. Hassler and Dr. Barton were to have aided Mr. Biddle. It was 1814 before publication took place, owing to the failures of no less than three publishers. Dr. Coues figures it out that only 1,417 perfect copies ever existed. The original notes, memoranda, &c., were deposited by the heirs of Gen. Clarke in the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and in 1892 Dr. Coues had free access to them.

With Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson gave the earliest impulses in America toward scientific research. In his memoir of Meriwether Lewis, Jefferson tells how first the idea was entertained by him. When he was in Paris, (1785-6,) one John Ledyard of Connecticut was desirous of engaging in the fur trade on the western coast of America. Mr. Jefferson proposed that Ledyard should land in Kamtchatka, cross over to Nootka Sound, and go from thence to the Missouri River. Permission was to be asked of the Russian Government. Jefferson interested himself personally in the business, and obtained the necessary permission. Ledyard went to St. Petersburg and thence to Moscow, following the Empress. He got to within 200 miles of Kamtchatka, wintered there, and was prepared in the Spring to resume his journey, when he was arrested by the Russian authorities, "put into a close carriage, and carried to Poland." The fatigue of the journey broke down Ledyard's constitution. In 1788 this adventurous man was in Egypt, where he died. Thus failed the first attempt to explore the western part of the northern continent.

In 1792 Mr. Jefferson proposed to the American Philosophical Society that there should be a subscription "set on foot to engage some competent person to explore that region in the opposite direction—that is, by ascending the Missouri, crossing the Stony (Rocky) Mountains, and descending the nearest river to the Pacific." It happened then that Capt. Lewis was stationed at Charlotteville on recruiting service, and he warmly solicited Jefferson to obtain for him a position in this proposed expedition. The originator of the plan advised that not more than two persons should engage in the expedition, "so as to avoid exciting alarm among the Indians." M. Andre Michaux, a professed botanist, having offered his services, it seems as if Lewis and Michaux were willing to face the dangers. But the Frenchman, when he reached Kentucky, was overtaken, so it was said, by an order from the French Minister, forbidding him to take part in the expedition. Dr. Coues is not so positive that M. Michaux was recalled by the French Government. He rather believes that Jefferson was disinclined to have any one not an American citizen as a leader.

In 1803 Jefferson states that an act for the establishing of trading houses with the Indian tribes being about to expire "some modifications of it were recommended by Congress." It became necessary to understand what were the conditions of the more remote Indians, and the President proposed "the sending of an exploring party to trace the Missouri to its source, to cross the Highlands, and follow the best water communication which offered itself from thence to the Pacific Ocean." Capt. Lewis had been for two years Jefferson's private secretary, and he at once renewed his solicitations for the direction of the party. The President knew his secretary well, and he writes of Capt. Lewis as a man "of courage undaunted, possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction; careful as a father of those committed to his charge, yet steady in the maintenance of order and discipline; intimate with Indian character, customs, and principles; habituated to a hunting life." Jefferson ends by saying that Capt. Lewis was "only wanting in a greater familiarity in the technical language of natural sciences." Jefferson tells how Capt. Lewis, in order to prepare himself, went to Philadelphia and placed himself "under the tutorage of the distinguished professors of that place, who with zeal and emulation, enkindled by an ardent devotion to science, communicated to him freely the information requisite for the purposes of the journey."

As it was absolutely necessary that not to one man, but to two, should be given the joint direction of the enterprise, accident to either being possible, William Clarke, an officer in the service, found a place in the expedition. Lewis was a Virginian, and was born near Charlotteville in 1774. When twenty he engaged as a volunteer, and then became a Lieutenant in the regular service. Clarke was born in 1770 in Caroline County, Va. He became an ensign in 1788 and a Lieutenant of infantry in 1791, but in 1796 resigned on account of bad health. Dr. Coues finds that Jefferson made an error in calling Clarke "Captain." The commission given him rates him as a Second Lieutenant of artillery, and the date of the commission was 1804. By routine promotion he became First Lieutenant only in 1806. Unquestionably Lewis outranked Clarke, but it is positive that the mutual relations between the two young soldiers were of the happiest character, and that "the actual command and conduct of the expedition devolved on each in exactly equal degree."

The conclusion of Lewis's life was a sad one. Appointed Governor of Louisiana, his administration was such as to establish "a respect for his person and authority." He was subject to hypochondriac affections. "When he lived with me in Washington," says Jefferson, "I observed at times sensible depressions of mind; but knowing their constitutional source, I estimated their source of what I had seen in the family." In 1809 it became necessary for Lewis to visit Washington, and in October, while in Lewis County, Tenn., he came to his death. It has been generally supposed he killed himself. Dr. Coues inclines to the belief that Gov. Lewis "did not die by his own hand, but was murdered and robbed." Gen. Clarke's life after the exploration was a happy one. He became Governor of the Missouri Territory, and under Monroe, in 1823, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and he died as Superintendent at St. Louis in 1838.

Louisiana having been acquired in 1803, during the Summer of that year the preliminaries of the expedition were arranged. In December Lewis and Clarke were in St. Louis. It was their intention to pass the Winter at La Charette, a higher settlement on the Missouri, but there were objections raised by the Spanish commandant. The first rendezvous camp was at the mouth of the Wood (Du Bois) River, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, and the Winter was passed in disciplining the men and making necessary preparations. The party consisted of the two officers, nine young Kentuckians, fourteen soldiers of the United States Army, two French watermen, an interpreter and hunter, and a black servant, a slave of Capt. Clarke's. All save the colored man were to serve as privates. "In addition, there were engaged a Corporal and six soldiers and nine watermen, who were to accompany the expedition as far as the Mandan nation in order to assist in carrying the stores or in repelling an attack, which was most to be apprehended between Wood River and the tribe." Stores were subdivided into seven bales, with fourteen bales containing Indian presents.

The camp at the mouth of Wood River was left on Monday, May 14, 1804, and here commences the narrative of Lewis and Clarke. The ascent of the Missouri began. There were three boats; the largest was 55 feet long and the other two, perioques (perogues) of six and seven oars. There were two horses to be led along the banks for bringing in game when hunting became a necessity. Moving along the Missouri, the Winter's camp was passed among the Mandans. In 1805, during the first week of April, the ascending of the river was commenced once more, and in June the falls were first seen. In July the names of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin were given to three streams, and the first was tracked to its source. In September, having obtained horses and guides from the Shoshone Indians, the mountains were reached and a passage found. In October the left branch of the Columbia, the Kooskoosky, was struck, and on Nov. 17, 1805, the mouth of the great river of the Pacific was reached and a journey of 4,000 miles or more was happily concluded.

It is with a tempered enthusiasm that Lewis and Clarke record their explorations and discoveries. A good example of this is found in the second volume, when the source of the Missouri is found. "The road was still plain, and as it led them directly on toward the mountain the stream gradually became smaller till, after going two miles, it had so greatly diminished in width that one of the men, (McNeal,) in a fit of enthusiasm, with one foot on each side of the river, thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouri. As they went along, their hopes of soon seeing the Columbia (i. e., the Pacific watershed) arose almost to painful anxiety, when, after four miles from the last abrupt turn of the river, (which turn had to be to the west,) they reached a small gap formed by the high mountains, which recede on each side, leaving room for the Indian road. From the foot of the lowest of these mountains, which rise with a gentle ascent of about half a mile, I see the remotest waters of the Missouri."

It was not long before the waters of the Columbia were found. It is a ridge between the Atlantic and Pacific, and Dr. Coues gives it a locality as on the boundary line between Montana and Idaho. Fort Clatsop, at the mouth of the Columbia, was vacated in March, 1806, and the return trip was begun. In order that the United States might learn of the party and the success of the expedition, a brief account was written, which the natives were to give to a sea Captain. The papers came into the hands of Capt. Hill of the brig Lydia, and by him were taken to Canton. In due time they reached the United States.

A somewhat different route was taken for return, and St. Louis was reached Sept. 23, 1806. "Probably no two men ever had a task given them of greater difficulty and magnitude and involving the exercise of more skill, wisdom, intrepidity, discretion, and all manly attributes, and which, an 'experience epic in the grandeur of its unwitnessed valor,' was carried to a complete and successful termination."

Dr. Coues, whose study of the whole subject has been thorough, informs us that Patrick Gass, one of the Sergeants of the Lewis and Clarke expedition, was alive in 1869. In 1854 he was one of the committee of three selected among the veterans of the war of 1812 who called on the President, Mr. Pierce.

Sometimes it happens that men past middle life feel saddened when recalling the names of those who, in their own early school days, were deemed by them famous. To many of a new generation the two leaders of this memorable expedition are comparatively unknown, or, if found in some memoir of the past, are deemed to be of little significance. If Jefferson saw more than did most men of his time of what might be our future, it was this master mind that tried to give a practical end to what to others were only superb conceptions. It was, as Dr. Coues writes it, Lewis and Clarke who showed the way to a precious heritage.

LITERARY NOTES.

The American Jewish Historical Society has shown good judgment in the selection of its officers, having for President the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, for Vice Presidents Dr. Charles Gross, Prof. John B. McMasters, and the Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, and for Corresponding Secretary Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution. The object for which the society was organized being not sectarian, but American, there are observable in the roster of its officers and members men of different creeds. In his opening address, now printed in the society publications, the President explained why the relations of Jews to the discovery of this continent and the participation in the early settlement of the colonies have not been fully disclosed. The papers now printed cover a variety of topics. One by the late Charles C. Jones of Georgia on "The Settlement of the Jews in Georgia" will recall the memory of his writer, as it was about the last contribution from his gifted pen.

A most curious paper is Mr. J. H. Hollander's, entitled "Some Unpublished Material Relating to Dr. Jacob Lumbrozo of Maryland." Lumbrozo was known as "ye Jew doctor." While there were other Jews in Maryland before the middle of the seventeenth century who denied or concealed their faith, Lumbrozo was outspoken. In 1658 he was committed for "blasphemy," but in 1663 he stood so high in public estimation that to him were granted letters of "denizacion." Mr. Robert Friedenwald's "Jews in the Journal of Continental Congress" is an important contribution.

The seventh and eighth volumes of the new English edition of the works of the Brontes, (Macmillan & Co.,) of which some notice has already appeared in The New-York Times, contain Charlotte's posthumous novel, "The Professor," and the verses of the three sisters, with which are collected the few poetic efforts of Patrick Bronte. These writings, of course, have a rightful place in the complete edition, and probably there are not a few who will care to read again "The Professor," although some of the material in that often-rejected work—her first story written for publication—was used by Miss Bronte in "Vilette." The author's account of her trials and disappointments with the publishers, who would not look favorably upon "The Professor," is most interesting, and was worth preserving. Most of the verses in Vol. VIII. seem to us of interest now only as literary documents. They were widely read when the discovery of the identity of the author of "Jane Eyre" had made the Bronte family famous, but they are scarcely read at all nowadays. The poetic quality, however, cannot be denied to many of them. The new edition is handsome and convenient, and the high character of the typography and illustrations is maintained. The pictures of the birthplace of Charlotte, the Bronte waterfall, and the Haworth Church and parsonage in the book of poems are particularly good and interesting.

The author's perfection in language, the characteristic temperament expressed in his style, which is tender, subtle, delicate, and yet coldly impertinent, as well as the great superiority of French literature in a branch of historical work which apparently requires qualities essentially French, give interest to the volume of "Les OEuvres et les Hommes," (Ambiard & Meyer Brothers,) severely critical articles written by Barbey d'Aurevilly on the memoirs of Saint-Simon, Mallet du Pan, Lauzun, Garat, Consalvi, Segur, Metternich, Vaublanc, Luynes, Sanson, and others. The author has a clear understanding of the subjective and objective merits of valuable historical and literary memoirs. He is not easily pleased and the indignation with which he reviews Barnum's book may seem comical, because it is so unnecessary, but he has an elevated ideal, in the defense of which a little extravagance is perhaps more effective than oceans of indulgence.

An attractive memorial of Jamaica's participation in the Columbian Exposition is "Jamaica at Chicago: An Account Descriptive of the Colony of Jamaica, with Historical and Other Appendices," by Col. C. J. Ward, the Commissioner for Jamaica, (New-York: W. J. Pell.) It is profusely and creditably illustrated with views of harbor, towns, buildings, and plantations, and is appropriately dedicated to Sir Henry Arthur Blake, the Governor of Jamaica, whose efforts to improve the condition of the colony and promote trade with the United States are not as well known as they ought to be.

Among the books soon to be published by the Messrs. Scribner are Mrs. Burnett's "The One I Knew the Best of All," an illustrated edition of Thomas Nelson Page's "Meh Lady," the Chancellor Pasquier memoirs, which were reviewed early in the season in The Times from the French edition; Paul Du Chaillu's "Ivar the Viking," and a volume of Alice Morse Earle entitled "Customs and Fashions in Old New-England."

The newest books of Harper & Brothers soon to appear are "The Wheel of Time," three short stories by Henry James, "My Year in a Log Cabin," by W. D. Howells; "Our Great West," a volume of Julian Ralph's admirable papers; "The Two Salomes," a novel by Maria L. Pool, and "On the Road Home," Mrs. Sangster's book of verse.

The Hon. L. E. Chittenden, whose two volumes of reminiscences will be remembered vividly by all who read them, has in press a new volume entitled "An Unknown Heroine," relating to an episode of the civil war, the facts of which are authentic. It will be published by Richmond, Croscup & Co., with portraits and a map.

The Messrs. Putnam announce two new volumes in the Heroes of the Nations Series, "Henry of Navarre," by P. F. Willert and "Cicero," by J. L. Strachan Davidson, and two in the Story of the Nations Series, "Parthia," by George Rawlinson, and "The Christian Recovery of Spain," by Henry E. Watts.

During October the Messrs. Crowell expect to publish the first sixty volumes of an extended Standard Library in which will be included some of the best works of fiction, history, verse, and biography. Among the writers represented will be Scott, Irving, George Eliot, Dickens, Thackeray, Hugo, and Carlyle.

Only 500 copies will be issued of the edition de luxe of the Cambridge Shakespeare. It will comprise forty volumes, thirty-seven being taken up by the plays, one by the poems, and two by reprints of the early quartos. Two volumes will appear each month, beginning in October.

For the holidays the Messrs. Putnam will issue Irving's "History of New-York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," with 225 illustrations by E. W. Kemble, the volumes to be uniform with the edition of Irving's "Granada," published last year.

Father Ohrwalder's account of his "Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp, 1882-92," has passed through eight editions in England, and will now be issued in a popular and abridged edition, with all the original illustrations.

A second edition of the September Cosmopolitan was called for, making the total circulation for the month 211,000 copies. That issue was a great World's Fair number and easily the most impressive World's Fair work done by a magazine.

Mr. Morse Stephens has in press a new work continuing his "History of the French Revolution," under the title "A History of Europe from 1789 to 1815." He deals with Napoleon as a reformer rather than as a conqueror.

The October number of The Century will contain a portrait of Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of the original plan of the landscape of the World's Fair, with a sketch of his life, by Mr. Van Rensselaer.

A new collection of stories by A. Conan Doyle, mainly of Australian life, will be issued by Lovell, Coryell & Co., who intend to issue in uniform binding the six volumes of Doyle, of which they are the publishers.

Thomas Wright of Olney, the biographer of Cowper, having just completed a life of Defoe, is arranging to write a life of Dickens. He has already collected a considerable mass of material.

The late Prof. Freeman's "Studies of Travel," papers relating to Greece and Italy, will be published this season by the Messrs. Putnam.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ENGLISH-GERMAN. To Which Is Added a German-English Vocabulary. Compiled by Richard Jäschke. 24mo. Boston: Carl Schoenhof. 90 cents.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE DEPENDENT, DEFECTIVE, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES. By Charles Richmond Henderson. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

DANTE'S INFERNO. A Commentary by Denton J. Snider. 8vo. Chicago: Sigma Publishing Company.

SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND. By William Winter. New edition, revised, with illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by William Aldis Wright. In nine volumes. Vol. IX., 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

THE RUINED CITIES OF MASHONALAND. Being a Record of Excavation and Exploration in 1891. By J. Theodore Bent. With a Chapter on the Orientation and Mensuration of the Temples. By R. M. W. Swan. New edition. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

HENRY WARD BEECHER. The Shakespeare of the Pulpit. By John Henry Barrows. (American Reformers Series.) 12mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

PATENT OFFICE MANUAL. Including the Law and Practice of Cases in the United States Patent Office and the Courts Holding a Revisory Relation Thereto; Also an Appendix of Copyright Decisions. By George H. Knight. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE ONE GOOD GUEST. By L. B. Walford. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

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Educational.—"A. C. R.": (1) Is there any institution in Brooklyn, New-York, or Jersey City in which I may study at night for the degree of D. D.? (2) How is the Sherman silver law driving gold out of the country? (3) Why can we not have a ratio between gold and silver? (4) Will any silver be purchased, to be used as currency, by the Government, after the Sherman law is repealed?

(1) There is no "night school of theology" in any of the cities named. By reading, under suitable direction, in the best libraries, you may be able to prepare yourself for obtaining the degree, provided that you have complied with the other requirements. The degree of D. D. is usually an honorary one, given in recognition of eminent theological scholarship, or of public services of a certain nature, or of public distinction of a certain kind. (2) The Sherman law has driven much gold out of the country in two ways. First, the Treasury Department has redeemed some silver bullion notes in gold to maintain the parity of the metals, thus depleting the gold surplus. The gold thus released was taken up by brokers and shipped abroad to pay for American securities unloaded by foreign investors, who were scary in regard to a "silver country" such as the United States was thought to be under this Sherman law. Such securities had to be paid for in gold. Second, the silver dollar, being worth only about 55 to 65 cents, sellers exacted payment in gold, whenever they could. Many holders of the more valuable metal withdrew it from circulation. (3) A ratio between gold and silver may be fixed by the Government. The present ratio, 15.98 to 1, is much too small. A ratio of the intrinsic values would give too clumsy a silver dollar. It would seem that only by international agreement may a practical ratio be secured. (4) A repeal of the purchasing clause will shut off purchase of silver for coinage for the present.

Knickerbocker Surnames.—"T. N. B.": An examination of the records of the ancient Dutch churches of this country shows that the early settlers of New-Netherland did not usually bear any family names and did not generally assume them until about the year 1700. For example, on the records at Albany there appears the names of Frans Jacobsen, that is, Francis, the son of Jacob. One of his sons was Thomas, who was known, according to this custom, as Thomas Franse, that is, Thomas, son of Francis. He married Trintie Breestede. On the Hackensack church records, under date of 1700 and 1703, is the baptism of children of Thomas Franse and Trintie Breestede. On the Bergen church records in 1706 is the marriage of Thomas Frans Outwater, widower of Trintie Breestede, and Mettie Peters, showing he had then taken the family name of Outwater; thereafter his name appears sometimes as Thomas Frans and sometimes as Thomas Frans Outwater, until after a period it shows as Outwater only. So, again, the family that at one time appears as Gerritsend afterward becomes Blauvelt, the Lubbertsens become Van Blarcoms and Westervelts, &c. In the early part of the eighteenth century all of the descendants of the Dutch settlers had assumed family names. Many of these were derived apparently from their place of origin—John, from the town of Wyck, became John Van Wyck, and Henry, from the City of Antwerp, became Henry Van Antwerp, &c. The necessity for family names for the purpose of identification as the community increased in population is very apparent, but I have never been able to discover the reason why it was so universally adopted among the Dutch descendants just at that time, the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. Can The Times enlighten me? Was there any law passed in England or in the colonies requiring it, and if so can you state its terms? I understand that the custom I have referred to prevailed in the Netherlands, at least in country places, until the time of Bonaparte, who required all persons to register under family names. Can you give me any information upon this point?

It is thought that a law was passed in England, away back in the reign of Edward II., requiring the use of surnames, but this remains to be historically proved. In certain rural districts in England some families are still without surnames. We are unable to discover any colonial law requiring the adoption of surnames. Librarians, American antiquarians, and The Times all agree that if our querist, who is well known to The Times, fails to find any explanation of the mystery of the sudden adoption of surnames by Dutch families in colonial New-York, probably no other man in the world can find one.

Woman's Suffrage.—"E. M. R.": (1) What progress has woman's suffrage made in this country? (2) In what States are women allowed to vote? (3) How about school elections? (4) How do women qualify for voting?

(1) The cause of woman's suffrage has gained much in prominence in this country since 1848 when it was first publicly championed. From 1852 till 1861 it was discussed at annual conventions of advocates of "woman's rights." In 1868 the first annual convention of "The National Woman's Suffrage Association" was held in New-York City, and annual conventions were held thereafter. The cause has slowly gained in prominence, and, it is thought, in popularity and in strength. Within the last twenty-five years numerous bills have been introduced into various legislative bodies and most of them have received increasing attention. Women now have some form or portion of the elective franchise in nearly two-thirds of the States and Territories. (2) In Wyoming, Territory and State, women have voted on equal terms with men since 1870. In Kansas, and in some cities in Delaware, women have municipal suffrage. School suffrage in various forms exists in Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; other States may be put on the list later. The Montana State Constitution allows to women the power to vote on local taxation. Arkansas and Missouri allow a peculiar form of voting on liquor licenses. In New-York and Pennsylvania women can, in certain ways, vote on local improvements and other local matters; (3) See answer to 4. (4) By applying to the Board of Registration or other proper authorities, answering the necessary questions, and taking the electors' oath.

Various Queries.—"J. G. F.": (1) What are the conditions on which persons are admitted to the Home for Incurables at Fordham? (2) What are the liquor laws of the Province of New-Brunswick? Is any prohibitory law in force? If so, in what part? (3) What is the surplus of wheat of the various nations? (4) What rank does the navy of China hold in comparison with the navies of other nations?

(1) Persons are admitted irrespective of religious beliefs, and at an ordinary charge of $7 a week. One-third of the beds, however, are free. (2) Of the sixteen large townships and cities of the Province, nine are under the "Scott act," practically almost a prohibitory law. The others are under comparatively easy licenses, divided into two varieties, "tavern" and "wholesale." To describe the various liquor laws would require more space than could be given in this column. The districts under the "Scott act" are scattered throughout the Province. (3) The wheat crop of this year is short all over the world, and is estimated to be only about 1,892,200,000 bushels, of which this country will have only 425,000,000 bushels, against 515,952,000 bushels a year ago. The only surplus of wheat is said to be in Russia, according to the latest figures. (4) It is hard at any time to calculate the position of a navy among the world's navies, and it is particularly so just at this time, when many additions are being made to most naval forces, but it is thought by some authorities that China's navy may be ranked as about fourteenth or fifteenth on the list.

"Classical."—"J. W. S.": A. and B. have a discussion as to what is "classical" in music or literature. B. claims that nothing is classical in either of these lines unless it has stood the test of time. For instance, she believes that no composer of the present day is writing what can to-day be termed "classical music"; that in the next generation or so it may become classical, but to-day it cannot be classed as such. The same applies to literature, in her opinion. A. claims that the classical in music or literature is that which comes up to the highest standard, or may be considered as a model, and that a writer of the present day can write classical works for his own generation. Will you kindly give us your opinion on the subject?

Some purists in language would say that B. is right. Most other persons would say that A. is right. The matter is one of strict theory opposed to practice. In defining "classical" neither Webster nor The Century Dictionary requires a production of the first class to pass any stated probationary period before it is pronounced to be classical. Still, the judgment of a generation is superior to that of a decade and may reverse the latter. Only in cases of productions indisputably brilliant, solid, and excelling, may "classical" be properly used at the time of their appearance. In such cases A. is right. The matter thus becomes one of the accuracy of criticism by contemporaries. If contemporaries are accurate, A. is right.

Uncrowned Heroes.—"J. G. B.": Who were "the seven uncrowned heroes of the world"?

The number seven has a strong hold upon the imagination of men, and many lists of sevens have been formed, such as "the seven sages" and "the seven wonders of the world." In like manner "the seven Churches of Asia," "the seven sleepers," and "the seven champions of Christendom" figure in early Church history. The number has been applied superstitiously as in "the island of the seven cities," an imaginary island existing in the Shadowy Sea and colonized by seven Bishops. It was partly used by Shakespeare in the "seven ages of man." In the case to which you refer it has been used fancifully and in consequence of the law of associations. The names on the list of "the seven uncrowned heroes of the world" vary. One list includes Achilles, Marcus Curtius, Roland, Joan of Arc, Luther, Washington, and Lincoln. Other lists substitute Hannibal, Brutus, St. Paul, Columbus, Cromwell, Lafayette, Nelson, Ney, Wilberforce, Bismarck, and Stanley for various names in this list.

The Vigilant's Dimensions.—"Amateur Salt": (1) Give names and positions of the sails that a yacht like the Vigilant carries, and tell in what kind of winds they are used. (2) What are the main dimensions of the Vigilant?

The Vigilant carries mainsail, forestaysail, and jib, also has three sizes of topsails, four sizes of jib topsails, three sizes of jibs, two of forestaysails, and one spinnaker. The names indicate the positions to any one familiar with sailing boats. From two to six of these sails are used at any one time, according to the force and the direction of the wind. For full information as to when each sail should be set, consult Dixon Kemp's "Yacht and Boat Sailing." (2) The main dimensions are: Over all, 128 feet; water line, 86 feet 1½ inches; beam, 26 feet; draught, 14 feet; mast from deck to hounds, 68 feet; main boom, 100 feet; gaff, 55 feet, and topmast, 57 feet.

How Stocks Are Bought.—"Foreigner": (1) What is the mode of procedure in buying stocks outright from a broker? (2) What are the average fees of a broker? (3) What charge is made by a company for transferring its shares from one person to another person on its books? (4) What time ought to elapse after the placing of the order before the broker delivers the stocks ordered?

(1) Give your order to a broker, accompanying it with a deposit if you are a stranger to him—usually no deposit is required of regular customers. The broker buys the stock as soon as possible, ordinarily on the same day if the order is given to him sufficiently early, and reports the purchase to you at his first opportunity. (2) A law of the New-York Stock Exchange limits the commission to one-eighth of 1 per cent. (3) No charge is made. (4) The stocks are usually delivered on the day following the placing of the order with the broker.

Electric Bicycle.—"E.": Of what horse power must be an electric motor, complete, to drive at thirty miles an hour a bicycle weighing 60 pounds and seating an average man and carrying the weight of the motor?

Most of the best electricians question whether it is possible to run a bicycle under such conditions. A bicycle of 60 pounds, they say, would not be sufficiently strong to carry the weights. They believe that the battery required to propel must weigh 300 pounds, the motor 200 pounds; also that a bicycle, to be strong enough, must weigh 300 pounds. In other words, the apparatus required to generate and apply the electricity would be too heavy for practical purposes.

History and Political Economy.—"R.": (1) Name a concise and trustworthy work on universal history. (2) Name good books on political economy suitable for a beginner.

(1) Swinton's, Meyer's, and Andrew's works are reliable. (2) A valuable book for beginners in political economy is Andrews's "Institutes of Economics." You might follow that with Laughlin's edition of Mill's great work. Both contain bibliographies of the subject. Fawcett's work is also excellent and is often used for a textbook for beginners.

"F. G. N.": Census bulletins have been sent to about 100 places in this city. They should be on file in the best libraries. Write to James H. Wardle, Acting Superintendent of the Census, Washington, for information about the bulletin on the conjugal condition.

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SCHOOL OF MINES, for entrance and for deficient students Sept. 20—29.

MATRICULATION and Registration Day for SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY, and SCHOOL OF PURE SCIENCE, Sept. 27.

The Treasurer will be at the College Buildings, 49th St. and Madison Av., Sept. 27, to receive matriculation and tuition fees for all Departments except the College of Physicians and Surgeons. On the same day fees for the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be received at 437 West 59th St.

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160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets.
Unusual facilities for elementary work are offered by the equipment of the building 338 West 86th Street, adjoining the school grounds, devoted to primary classes of little boys and girls.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in history, literature, art, and French conversation; pleasant home for parlor boarders; English, French, and German primary department; fifty-third year.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Re-opens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 2.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A. Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
824 LEXINGTON AV., northwest corner 63d St.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL with KINDERGARTEN; 30th year opens MONDAY, Sept. 25.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL,) 6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York. A boarding and day school for girls; COLLEGIATE, PREPARATORY, PRIMARY classes; prepares pupils for college examinations; twenty-sixth year begins Oct. 2.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 741 Fifth Av., Central Park Plaza.—Boarding and day school for girls. Both college-preparatory and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. New equipment. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1893.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
735 MADISON AV.
REOPENS OCT. 5.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av.
Thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 3.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 28. A class for Little Boys. At home after Sept. 16.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Re-opens Oct. 4, 55 West 47th St.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Reopens Oct. 2d. Class for boys in the primary department.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2; classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 East 78th St., next corner Madison Av. Resident Pupils. Special Studies.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 343 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN.—Miss Randolph and Miss Pond will open their kindergarten Oct. 9. 651 Boulevard West, (corner 92d St.)

SAUSE'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
ADELPHI HALL, 52d St. and Broadway.
ALL THE LATEST DANCES. Send for circular.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 43 West 50th St., will reopen Oct 3.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
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MISS DANA'S School for Girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

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BAQUET INSTITUTE, SHORT HILLS, N. J.—French, English, and German school for girls. Pupils prepared for college or society.
HARRIET STUART BAQUET, Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St 8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:30—The City Directory.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:30—The Rainmaker of Syria.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
DORE ART GALLERY, 7th Av-53d St—10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE—Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Idea.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Hands Across the Sea.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:00—Robin Hood.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—English Military Tournament.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—7:30 to 10:00—Art Exhibition.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Jane.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Julius Cæsar.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 25, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this city, showers.

This week in business follows one of extreme dullness and depression, caused by the natural spread of uncertainty as to the action of the Senate on the repeal bill. We are much mistaken if the course of affairs will not be about the same for the next week and another Monday find us under the influence of the same disquieting doubts. There is one feature of the situation that makes it very different from that which prevailed a few weeks ago—the degree to which the difficulty is now felt by merchants. This is, of course, the logical consequence of the policy which the banks were forced to adopt. Loans have been steadily contracted, and the balances of the banks have grown, but these balances are made up literally of idle money. The state of business, determined by the delay in the Senate, is such that, while in one sense there is plenty of money, there is no great supply for the ordinary operations of commerce. On the one hand lenders cannot see their way to putting it out, and on the other merchants see but little prudent and profitable use for it. The result is relative stagnation, with a tendency to shrinkage in every direction, and this will continue until the blight of uncertainty is removed, which can only be done by the Senate.

Our Berlin dispatches this morning show that the matter of chief public interest in the midst of the mighty mimic battles that have been carried on is the possibility of a reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince BISMARCK. The kindly message of sympathy sent by the former to the latter in his sickness, with the offer of one of the royal palaces in which to pass the period of convalescence, has been hailed with great joy all over Germany. There is no doubt of the pride and gratitude felt by the German people toward BISMARCK. Unfortunately there is just as little doubt of the extreme bitterness of the Prince's opposition to the Emperor and Count CAPRIVI. Some of the papers that sustain the Emperor not only praise him for his recent courtesy to the Prince, but distinctly warn the latter that if he does not accept the olive branch he will be guilty of the grossest ingratitude. That takes all the sweetness out of the Emperor's course, and makes it almost impossible for BISMARCK to change his attitude. It is difficult for an outsider to judge such a situation fairly, but, as we have never been able to see anything but wounded pride in BISMARCK's behavior toward the Emperor, we cannot now see much chance of his accepting any conciliation. He would probably regard it as simply an effacement of himself, and that is what it would be, and though there is enough in his past to provide him with glory for the rest of his life, he can hardly be expected to take that view of it.

Statistics will be found in our Washington dispatches this morning showing that of 155 national banks suspended between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, 1893, 77, or almost exactly 50 per cent., have resumed. During the same period 560 State and private banks suspended, of which only 72, or not quite 13 per cent., have resumed. Of these banks 408 were situated west of the Ohio River. These figures throw a strong light on the relative care and ability with which the national banks, under a common system of Federal inspection and supervision, are managed. It must be remembered, also, that, while the national banks have the right to issue notes, no note holder of these banks (or of any other national bank) has ever lost one dollar or a day's use of a dollar by these notes.

The record of railway accidents in the United States for the past month is really appalling, and is probably without a precedent for many years. No doubt a main cause of the frequency of accidents has been the increase of traffic caused by the World's Fair and the addition of many special and excursion trains to the regular schedules of roads of which the construction and equipment do not allow such an addition to their ordinary traffic to be made with safety. Not all of the accidents have been caused in this way, but enough of them to account in some measure for the excess of accidents. There is one lesson to be learned from nearly all these disasters, and that is the necessity of substituting automatic machines for men whenever this can be done. In almost every case we hear of a blundering brakeman or switchman or operator, whose intentions were perfectly good, but who proved to be untrustworthy. In such States as have Railroad Commissions this lesson ought not to be lost upon those officials. Even in the absence of Railroad Commissions, it might well be made by law a case for the aggravation of damages in which it was shown that the company omitted to provide the best appliances known for the prevention of accidents.

PRESSURE ON THE SENATE.

The motives that prevail in the Senate to prevent a vote on the repeal bill are somewhat more various and complex than is generally supposed by those who have not given close study to the subject. It is believed by all those who have the best means of knowledge that there is a good majority of the Senators who will vote for an unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of 1890, but so far there has plainly not been a majority to force a vote on the repeal bill, either by a change in the rules of the Senate or by a continuous session. There has been a general assertion by the repeal Senators on the Republican side that they are willing to do anything necessary to secure a vote, but it is doubtful whether they would all stand by Senator PLATT's closure resolution, or would submit to the discomfort, inconvenience, and weariness involved in a continuous session. On the Democratic side, apart from the Senators who are opposed to repeal, there is a very strong disinclination to bring about an open rupture in the party. This is, in some cases, mere partisan feeling, which is stronger in the Senate than in any other organized public body in the country. In some cases it is a sense of jealousy of the Administration, the strength and influence of which are resented by men who have regarded themselves as in the line of Presidential succession. In some cases it is the mere shortsighted view of expediency of men who think that a party must be kept united on all points or lose its power on all, not seeing that the only way that a party can be kept in condition to do real work is for the control of the party to be kept in harmony with the people on any question as to which the people have a distinct and firm purpose, as they now have as to the repeal bill.

While the situation is as it now is, there does not seem any other way for the friends of repeal than to hold the bill in its place before the Senate, until the force of public sentiment has made itself felt, availing themselves of every opportunity to advance it. But in the meanwhile, is there any reason why the force of public sentiment should not be impressed on the Senate far more vigorously than it is now? We confess that we do not think that the business men of the country are doing themselves or their cause justice. They made a strong demonstration upon the House, and it had its effect, more swiftly and more signally than we had ventured to hope. They expected that it would have a like effect upon the Senate, as it should have had. That expectation has not been met, and the business men are doing very little about it except to complain bitterly, and justly, of the Senate. We think that they could do very much more, and that they ought to renew and increase the efforts they made before the repeal bill passed the House. The danger is certainly quite as great as it was then. In our judgment it is very much greater, for the whole community is exhausted by the strain of the four months preceding the action of the House. Moreover, it is due to the Senators who are faithful to their duty, and who have done and are ready to do all in their power to save the business interests of the country, that they should be backed firmly and vigorously in their course. An organized expression of opinion by Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Exchanges, Clearing Houses, and all commercial and financial bodies, accompanied by personal appeals from men of standing in every business centre, would unquestionably have its effect upon the Senators who now imagine that the agitation for repeal is exhausted and that time is on their side.

OUR ARMY OF PENSIONERS.

The annual report of Commissioner LOCHREN shows that in another year the number of pensioners is likely to exceed a round million. It is the boast of this country that the people are not burdened with the support of a standing army, but here is a body of men more or less dependent upon the Government for support which exceeds in number and in annual cost any effective standing army in Europe. It is not wholly maintained in idleness or entirely withdrawn from the work of production, but the drain of $160,000,000 a year upon the resources of the people is equivalent to the burden of supporting a vast standing army nevertheless.

Of this there would be no complaint if no one received a share of the people's bounty who was not fairly entitled to it, even under the over-generous legislation of Congress, but in that case the expense would be much less than it is. The Disability act of 1890, which added so enormously to this burden of expense, was based on a false principle, for it took from the people at large a share of their earnings for the benefit of a class whose ability for self-support had not been impaired by the services they rendered to the country in time of war. They were in the same condition in this respect as a much larger number of their fellow-countrymen who could make no claim upon the Government for support, and the distinction of patriotism in their service was taken away by making it a matter of pecuniary reward. But the worst effect of this law is to be found in the encouragement to avowed pauperism and the stimulus to fraudulent claims to public support which it involved.

But the Disability act is now generally accepted as beyond recall, and the demand is only that its generosity shall not be abused. If a pension is to be granted to every veteran who can prove that he is no longer able to support himself by manual labor, though the disability is in no measure due to his service in the army or navy, he should at least be required to show that his disability is real and his claim not fraudulent. The policy pursued under the act of 1890 by the last Administration has been distinctly shown to have been one of encouragement to fraud and false pretense on the part of claimants and of agents. By loose methods and a disregard of important requirements of the law, pensions were granted by thousands to persons in no way entitled to them, the purpose apparently being to swell the rolls and increase the expenditures as rapidly as it could be done.

This policy has entailed upon the present Administration a difficult and delicate task which fidelity to the interests of deserving pensioners and to the people at large requires it to perform with strict integrity. Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Commissioner of Pensions has shown the least desire to deprive any man of a pension who is honestly entitled to one under the present laws, but they are determined to purge the rolls of fraud and clear the bureau of scandal, and in this effort they will have the encouragement and support of the people and of every patriotic veteran. The army of pensioners, if large and expensive, should be maintained in honor and in the respect of the country.

THE CORONER SYSTEM.

The Grand Jury of this county is engaged in an inquest upon the Coroners. It is quite time the gross abuses of the Coroner system as at present administered were inquired into in some authoritative manner. For years there have been complaints of the lax and negligent way in which the important duties of the Coroners are performed, and at last the District Attorney has got out of patience with their delays in reporting to his office cases of death by criminal violence and has set the Grand Jury upon its present inquiry. There have been reports not only of delay but of absolute neglect of duty and of constant failure to comply with the requirements of the law. If one-half that has been reported is true, the whole system is rotten and an obstruction to the administration of justice.

The fact is that the system of Coroners' inquests is an antiquated anomaly and ought to be displaced by something more in accord with rational methods of proceeding. The nominal duties of the Coroners are an incongruous combination of medical and judicial functions, and the juries that are summoned to act with them have no use but to listen to evidence with due solemnity and subscribe to "verdicts" made up for them. The Coroners in this city are elected officers and are apt to be more conversant with local politics than with either medical or judicial functions. The negligent manner in which their duties are performed is due, in part, to incompetency, but more to a lack of all sense of responsibility which is engendered by the system itself.

There is no reason why the medical and judicial functions should be united in the inquiry into cases of sudden deaths, and they may be easily separated. In a large proportion of cases there is no evidence or suspicion of criminal violence, and all that is needed is a proper official certification of the cause of death. For this a medical examination alone is required, and that should end the matter. In other cases a medical examination is necessary to ascertain the physical cause of death, and the person making it should report the matter to the proper police magistrate for the judicial inquiry called for.

This system has been in successful operation in Massachusetts for nearly ten years, and the scandalous abuses of the Coroners' office in Boston which led to the change are matters of unsavory and almost forgotten history. There the State is divided into districts, for each of which a medical examiner is appointed by the Governor. Where death has been the result of accident or natural causes, the examiner's certificate ends the proceedings. Where there appears to be ground for judicial inquiry the cases are at once turned over to the police magistrates. A bill was introduced at Albany last Winter for abolishing the Coroner system of this county. It vested the medical functions in the Board of Health, which was to appoint three inquest physicians for their performance, and the judicial functions in the Police Justices. If the Grand Jury's examination of the subject shall promote this needful reform it will serve a useful purpose. The Coroner system can only be reformed by being abolished.

GOV. FLOWER AND THE PRIZE FIGHTS.

This morning Judge RICHARD NEWTON, manager of the Coney Island prize-fight club, expects to receive the articles for the prize fight between MITCHELL and CORBETT, with the latter's signature. They will be brought to this city by a certain Mr. WILLIAM DELANEY en route to Coney Island to "handle" one of the professional prize fighters who will violate the law of the State at that place this evening. The agreement between CORBETT and MITCHELL was completed by Judge NEWTON at Asbury Park yesterday, but CORBETT declined to sign it on the Sabbath, not because he has any scruples of a religious nature, but because he "desired no legal barriers to interfere with the match." This accomplished bruiser, though on glory bent, is still of frugal mind, and wishes a contract under which he can get the money he is after.

The Judge is reported to have told the "champion" that the Coney Island prize-fight club "had been assured that the New-York State officials would not interfere with the fight provided it came within the scope of the usual athletic entertainments." As the usual entertainments of this sort at Coney Island have included brutal prize fights, this assurance, if given, made whoever gave it an accessory before the fact to the violation of the law. What has Gov. FLOWER to say to such a statement? No one expects the Kings County officials to interfere with the prize fight, or to do anything about it, unless to witness it or bet money on it, and thus to add positive violation of the law to their unlawful neglect of duty. But they can be made to do their duty by Gov. FLOWER, if he chooses. He has several times shown much spirit and firmness in holding officials to their business. Here is a case for like action.

THE NEW NAVY RIFLE.

The adoption by the Navy Department of the .234 calibre for its new magazine arm has naturally caused much surprise. That it would accept the army Krag-Jörgensen rifle was always doubtful. Commodore FOLGER, the former chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, had, indeed, recommended its provisional adoption for temporary purposes if a sufficient number of rifles could be procured from the army factory, but he thought the final choice should be of a rifle "having the qualities of what is known as a repeating arm rather than those furnished by a purely magazine type." The navy has always struck out in ordnance paths of its own, and the Lee gun was taken up by it years ago when the army had no magazine rifle at all. Still, even had the Krag system of breech mechanism been rejected, there seemed to be a chance that the .30 calibre of the army might be accepted on account of the advantage in interchangeability in ammunition between the two services. And the army would naturally be relied upon to take the lead in the choice of a calibre from its much greater use of small arms. Besides, it had shown its progressive spirit in selecting a calibre smaller than those of most of the leading European powers, such as France, Germany, England, and Austria.

Hence the navy's selection not only of a calibre different from that of the army, but of one smaller than any country in the world had adopted, arouses discussion. The suggestion arises that if the .234 rifle is best for the navy, it is probably best also for the army. Every argument cited by the naval board which examined the subject at Newport and has had its conclusions sanctioned by Secretary HERBERT applies to the army, and with as much greater force as the latter's employment of small arms is relatively greater. In fact, the whole subject of calibres is reopened by the navy's selection. It may or may not be that the army's breech mechanism will be adopted in the navy. That depends on the tests, in which both foreign and American inventors are invited to compete, using their respective breech mechanisms on .234 steel barrels, to be furnished free by the Navy Department. But the new calibre is itself a radical change from the army standard, and the naval board has made it under the conviction that its advantages incomparably outweigh that of employing the same ammunition for the two services.

The tendency toward decreased calibres has been very marked since the days of the old .45 bore adopted by England and our country, and the .433 of France, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Germany, and Holland, the latter being sometimes applied even to magazine arms. When France made a break to the .315 calibre a new standard was set, which was followed in the Mannlicher used in Austria and elsewhere. But even that was lowered by England's Lee-Speed with .303 and Belgium's Mauser with .301. Then came the selection of our own army calibre of .30, which set a still lower standard, although we believe the Swiss had already gone to .295. Shortly afterward Russia adopted the same calibre as the United States. But since our country took that advanced step Italy has gone to .256, and her example, we believe, has been followed by Roumania and Holland. Spain and Chile are also said to have adopted a rifle of about .275 calibre. Hence, if our navy makes the still more extraordinary reduction to .234, it will be in the line of modern progress.

The question is whether this radical reduction is justified. On that point the naval board urges that improvements in manufacture permit it. As is well known, reductions of calibre have produced greater initial velocity, a flatter trajectory, greater range and penetration, and less shock of recoil, with the additional advantage of allowing a larger number of rounds to be carried by each man. The main question is where reduction shall stop—for drawbacks have been found in this process. Among them have been greater difficulties of manufacture, increased cost, and greater strain under higher velocities and increased twist of rifling. It is also urged, though, as the naval board thinks, purely as theory, that a smaller proportion of the men struck will be put *hors de combat*. But the board, by comparing the .256 calibre with our new army .30, finds that the former is the lighter, and that, as the weight of its bullet is 162 grains against 220 for our army bullet, and the weight of the round complete 338 against 410, a muzzle velocity of 2,390 foot-seconds is secured in the .256 calibre, against only 2,000 in our Krag-Jörgensen gun. This means a flatter trajectory, greater penetration at effective ranges, and the carrying of one-fourth more rounds per man. Accordingly, it believes that since .234 guns have actually been constructed, although not yet definitely adopted, it is simply following a modern tendency to fix upon that calibre for our navy.

The actual test, therefore, of the .234 calibre, which is next to be made, must prove of the greatest interest. It will be additionally so since the barrels which the Navy Department will furnish to inventors for the competitive trial of their breech mechanisms will be made of nickel steel, which, it is believed, will prevent rapid wear.

OUTINGS AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

New-York and Brooklyn Clubs Enjoy Steamboat Excursions up the Sound.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 24.—Five hundred Democrats of the Michael Hart Association of the First Assembly District, New-York, disembarked from the steamer Black Bird at Witzel's Point View Island, College Point, to-day, to enjoy their fourth annual clambake. They were marshaled by their President, Daniel J. Sullivan.

At breakfast they were addressed by Judge Wauhope Lynn, Deputy Register Fitzgerald, Superintendent Stone of the Hudson River Railroad, James O'Sullivan of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Col. Michael Hazel.

The Irish-American Athletic Club beat the Greenwich Athletic Club at baseball by a score of 7 to 5. The other athletic events were: Three-legged race, won by H. Carroll and B. Lyons; goose chase, August Rohe; sack race, Patrick Lyons; hop, step, and jump, Michael Mulcahey; throwing fifty-six-pound weight, Michael Mulcahey; 100-yard dash, Martin McEverney; shoe race, Peter Davis; fat men's race, Martin McEverney. A large delegation from the Irish-American Gaelic and Shin Fane Athletic Clubs competed in the games.

The Henry Ahrens Association of the Tenth Assembly District, New-York, spent to-day in athletic games and an outing at Washington Park, College Point. They were led by Capt. Charles Laight. There were 300 members present.

The Democrats composing the Charles C. Spear Association, to the number of 250, of the Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn, made to-day pleasant at Witzel's Park, College Point. They came on the steamer Idlewild, and held their fifth annual dinner and carnival of sports.

The sack race was won by J. J. Nolan; shoe race, Charles J. Cassidy; one-half mile run, Michael Stapleton; 100-yard dash, P. H. McCarren; stone throwing, James Madigan; one-mile run, J. G. Hulsberg; pig race, James King; baseball, the single men defeated the married men by a score of 28 to 17. The football match between light and heavy weight men was won by the latter.

BANK FAILURES OF EIGHT MONTHS.

Suspensions and Resumptions in Different States of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Statistics compiled from official data show that from January to September this year 560 State and private banks in the United States failed, and that 72 have resumed business. In the same time 155 national banks failed, 70 of which have resumed. The following table gives the number of failures of State and private banks since Jan. 1, 1893.

State.	Number Suspensions.	Number Resumed.	State.	Number Suspensions.	Number Resumed.
Alabama	5	0	New-Hampshire	5	0
Arkansas	4	0	New-Jersey	1	0
California	23	18	New-Mexico	1	0
Colorado	26	1	New-York	25	2
Delaware	1	1	North Carolina	4	0
Dist. of Columbia	2	0	North Dakota	6	0
Florida	5	1	Ohio	32	5
Georgia	5	1	Oklahoma	1	0
Idaho	3	0	Oregon	16	0
Illinois	41	1	Pennsylvania	14	3
Indiana	36	7	Rhode Island	1	0
Indian Territory	1	0	South Carolina	4	1
Iowa	28	3	South Dakota	12	0
Kansas	45	4	Tennessee	16	0
Kentucky	7	0	Texas	17	1
Louisiana	1	0	Utah	2	0
Maine	1	0	Vermont	3	0
Massachusetts	3	0	Virginia	9	1
Michigan	16	4	Washington	14	1
Minnesota	31	8	West Virginia	2	0
Missouri	24	3	Wisconsin	32	5
Montana	6	0	Wyoming	4	0
Nebraska	25	1			
Total				560	72

OBITUARY.

Eugene Hatin.

The death is announced in Paris of Eugene Hatin, historian of French journalism and of the French provinces. He was eighty-four, and he was the most active among the organizers of the anniversary celebration of Theophraste Renaudot's foundation of The Gazette de France. He was born at Auxerre, and the local college has his name in the roll of its most brilliant pupils. He went to Paris as a proof-reader in a publishing house famous for the exactness of its classic texts, and Ambroise Firmin Didot recommended him as a writer when constant application to his work had injured his eyes. He was commissioned to Algiers for a description of the country, and published in 1840 his successful "Histoire Pittoresque de l'Algerie."

"La Loire et Ses Bords," published in 1843; "Histoire Pittoresque des Voyages dans les Cinq Parties du Monde," in 1843 to 1857, and valuable contributions to the "Histoire des Villes de France" are his most praiseworthy descriptive works. The "Histoire du Journal en France," 1846; "Histoire Politique et Litteraire de la Presse en France," 1859 to 1861, in eight volumes; "Les Gazettes de Hollande et la Presse Clandestine aux XVIIe et XVIIIe Siecles," 1865; "Bibliographie Historique et Critique de la Presse Periodique Francaise," 1866; "La Presse Periodique dans les Deux-Mondes," 1866; and the "Manuel de la Liberte de la Presse," 1868, are classical works in France. Their author received several Academic rewards and was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He was a collaborator in the "Dictionnaire des Dates" and in the "Complement de l'Histoire Moderne." He knew well and appreciated highly the great newspapers of the United States.

Obituary Notes.

DR. WRIGHT H. BARNES died at Chatham, N. Y., at noon yesterday. He had been a resident of Columbia County since 1851 and of Chatham Village since 1868. He was Supervisor of the town of Austerlitz in 1857, in 1863, and in 1886, and for three years more represented the town of Ghent. In 1862 he was appointed a medical examiner of volunteers by Gov. Morgan, and in 1864 he was sent to the Assembly from his district.

John G. Brown, for many years connected with the Adams Express Company in this city, died suddenly of heart disease, at his home in Somerville, N. J., last night.

AT THE HOTELS.

—T. B. Aldrich of Boston is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Mayor H. S. Pingree of Detroit is at the Murray Hill.

—Count Nostitz of St. Petersburg is at the Victoria.

—Congressman Charles Tracey of Albany is at the Imperial.

—Baron and Baroness Zuylen de Nyevelt of Paris are at the Savoy.

—Baron P. de Coubertin, C. Coquelin, and Dr. Samuel Pozzi of Paris are at the Waldorf.

PREPARING THE TARIFF BILL

THE COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN ITS WORK THIS WEEK.

To be Based on the Declaration of the National Democratic Platform—It Will Embrace a General Scheme of Reduced Duties—Not Likely to be Ready Before November—Another Week of Tedious Debate Looked for in the Senate—The Elections Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—This week will see the beginning of the work of putting into shape the Tariff bill to be reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. For some time, naturally, progress will apparently be slow. The reports of the hearings which held the attention of the committee until Wednesday of last week have not yet all been printed, and the committee is still receiving written arguments from persons who failed to secure an engagement to appear in person.

The committee is confronted with a serious financial situation. It is admitted that in some way $60,000,000 of additional annual revenue must be provided to meet the ordinary current expenses of the Government, and, unless the sinking fund law is suspended or repealed, the deficit will amount to over $100,000,000. How this is to be done is the question the committee must answer by its work.

One of the leading members of the committee was asked if the pleas before the committee of manufacturers and producers for the retention of the present duty upon certain specified articles would influence its action in the preparation of the bill. "They will not," was his answer. "I believe the bill will embrace a general scheme of reduced duties, the changes to be made with no reference to the persons or interests affected." And Chairman Wilson has been quoted as saying, in harmony with the above expression, "The tariff bill which the Ways and Means Committee will report will fulfill in every respect the declarations of the National Democratic platform on the subject."

The member referred to was further asked if the committee would adopt the suggestion of David A. Wells to increase the internal revenue taxes.

"We must have more money from some source," he answered, "and I do not know any better way to raise it than by that scheme."

The sealer represents a district in which the internal revenue laws are generally supposed to be regarded as oppressive and unjust, and the question was put: "Will your people approve your support of such a change?"

"I believe they will," was the response. "People always approve a public officer or legislator who boldly does what he believes to be right."

A prominent member of the House, not on the Ways and Means, but whose position gives his expressions much weight, discussing the probable action of the committee, said: "Why shouldn't a small duty be laid on sugar? It would provide fifteen or twenty millions of additional revenue without seriously affecting the great body of consumers and would enable the sugar planters of Louisiana, for whom I have much sympathy, to continue in business. Two or three items of that kind in the bill would go far toward solving the question of covering the deficiency in the revenues. I have no authority to speak for any one in the matter, but I believe this will be done."

Representative Wilson declined to set a date for the introduction of the bill, but intimated that, in his opinion, it would not be ready by Nov. 1. A month later is believed to be near the time when it may be expected. An impression prevails that the 1st of January, 1895, will be agreed upon by the committee as the date for putting the law into effect.

There is a reasonable certainty that Congress will spend the entire week in debate. The first business in the Senate will be the resolution offered Saturday morning by Mr. Stewart, declaring for the independence of the three great branches of the Federal Government. This comes up in the morning hour to-morrow and Mr. Stewart will make it the text for an attack upon the Administration, on the ground that it has trespassed upon the constitutional powers of the legislative branch of the Government in the case of the pending repeal bill.

Notice of formal speeches has been given by Senator Bate of Tennessee for Monday after the morning hour, by Senator Perkins of California for Tuesday, by Senator Pasco of Florida for Wednesday, and by Senator Dubois of Idaho for a later date in the week. These speeches will not fill in all of the time, as the lengthening of the sessions by the addition of an hour will give seven full hours for debate each day. But before Monday evening the list of speakers will doubtless be increased, and there are half a dozen Senators who stand ready to talk at any moment they may be called upon to do so.

The House will, on Tuesday next, enter upon the two weeks' debate of the bill to repeal "all statutes relating to Supervisors of Elections and Special Deputy Marshals" reported by Mr. Tucker from the Committee on the Election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress. According to the terms of the order reported by the Committee on Rules, the House will proceed to its consideration on that day immediately after the second morning hour, or, if said second morning hour shall not have sooner ended, then at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. on said day. It further provides "that the consideration of such bill shall be resumed immediately after the second morning hour of each legislative day thereafter, up to and including the 9th day of October next. That at the hour of adjournment on said last named day the previous question shall be considered ordered on all pending amendments on the bill, to its engrossment and third reading and to its final passage. That on the next legislative day, to wit, the 10th day of October next, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., the House shall resume the consideration of said bill, and shall proceed, without further debate and without intervening motions, to vote, first, on the pending amendments, if there be any, then on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, then on the final passage thereof, and then on motions to 'reconsider and lay on the table,' should such motions be made. If from any cause this order shall not be fully executed on the last day mentioned herein, then this order shall continue in force and be operative each legislative day thereafter until said bill shall be fully disposed of."

Mr. Tucker, whose name is attached to the measure on the calendar, will open the debate in support of the bill. He has given notice that in the course of his remarks he will have something to say about the cost of executing the laws sought to be repealed, especially the allowances made to John I. Davenport, the Chief Supervisor of Elections in New-York. Messrs. De Armond and Lawson, members of the committee, will follow Mr. Tucker for the bill, but further than this no details of the debate on that side have been arranged. Doubtless some of the New-York members will speak more fully than Mr. Tucker of Mr. Davenport's connection with the election machinery in that city.

In opposition to the bill, Mr. Dolliver of Iowa will have the opening, followed by Mr. Johnson of Indiana. Both these are comparatively young men and members, but they are among the most aggressive debaters on the Republican side, and it is expected that much vigor will mark their speeches. They are loading themselves with extracts from Southern newspapers of recent date, which they will use to demonstrate the necessity for the continuance of the election laws on the statute books, and before the voting stage is reached a red-hot political battle will doubtless be raging.

There are several bills on the calendar which may occupy the House in the morning hour each day prior to the Elections bill debate. Among these are the bill reported by Mr. Oates from the Committee on Judiciary, to repeal a portion of the laws covered by the Tucker bill, and which, in a general way, may be said to represent the views of the conservative members of the majority. They believe that certain provisions sought to be repealed by the advocates of the Tucker bill should remain in force, but they will doubtless vote for that measure, although preferring the Oates bill. However, the consideration of any other than the bill set forth in the pending order will be desultory, and final action is not anticipated on any one of importance until the Elections bill is out of the way.

Archbishop Corrigan May Preach.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Archbishop Corrigan of New-York, it is expected, will preach the sermon on Oct. 18, the occasion of the jubilee service in the Cathedral here, marking the completion by Cardinal Gibbons of twenty-five years in the Episcopate.

The Catholic Club will give a banquet to Cardinal Gibbons at the Carrollton Hotel on Thursday evening, Oct. 19, and to this will be invited the Archbishops and Bishops of the country, the President and Vice President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Maryland Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Governor of Maryland and the Mayor of Baltimore.

Cotton in Good Demand.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 24.—Cotton is king in the South now, and the staple is in better demand than at this same time last year. The price is 7 5-8 cents, against 6 3-4 last year. Merchants report business first class. Shops of every kind are now running on full time.

PERSONAL.

—The refusal of Judge Alfred C. Coxe of the United States District Court to take the Republican nomination for the Court of Appeals bench leads the Democratic Utica Observer to say that the Judge has no use for the honor, and that even if elected the election would not be a promotion. He is a Federal Judge now. To be made even one of the Appeals Judges would not elevate him. The pay would be higher. But it would be only for a term. His present salary is not what his friends think it should be, but it is not meagre, and he can hold the position during his lifetime. He is a dignified and able Federal Judge.

—Oliver W. Mink, one of the trustees of Frederick L. Ames's estate, is a native of Albany, N. Y., only forty-three years of age, who began life as a telegraph operator on the New-York Central Railway at the age of seventeen. For a time he was a clerk in the Treasurer's office in that company, and from 1872 has been identified with the Union Pacific as bookkeeper, Assistant Treasurer, and Controller. In April, 1893, he was elected Second Vice President and Controller of all the Union Pacific lines and Express Company. He lives in Brookline, Mass., and is a member of the Reform Club of this city.

—The Republicans are up to their old tricks that proved so disastrous in 1891. The Syracuse Standard shows that Gen. Dwight H. Bruce, the Republican candidate for Senator from the Onondaga-Madison district, is ineligible because he holds a city office—an obstacle that ruined the hopes of Franklin D. Sherwood, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Chemung-Steuben district in 1891.

—Edwin S. Fitler, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, mentioned eighteen months ago as a possible Republican candidate for the Presidency, begins the Fall campaign with eighty pairs of trousers and fifty suits of clothes. Berry Wall in his palmy days was no match for the elderly Philadelphian.

—Joseph Chamberlain, who married the daughter of W. C. Endicott, who was President Cleveland's first Secretary of War, owns 5,000 plants, collected in every country in the world.

SMALL TALK.

—A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox. With an ordinary load of 400 pounds he can travel twelve or fourteen days without water, going forty miles a day. They are fit to work at five years old, but their strength begins to decline at twenty-five, although they usually live to forty. The Tartars have herds of these animals, often 1,000 belonging to one family. They were numerous in antiquity, for the patriarch Job had 3,000. The Timbuctoo or Meharri breed is remarkable for speed, and used only for couriers, going 800 miles in eight days, with a meal of dates or grain at nightfall.

—Thousands of linnets floated into Spokane with the storm yesterday morning. Blinded by the arc lights and coming in contact with the labyrinth of electric wires, they fell lifeless to the pavements below and were picked up by the newsboys and pedestrians. Many were easily caught alive while fluttering against the windows of the stores in a vain endeavor to fly through the glass. Linnets are not indigenous to this portion of Washington, and the strange visitation occasioned much speculation.—Spokane Review.

—Among the season's novelties are beautiful and unique pieces of china, silver, and glass. Russian china is one of the latest things. It is very expensive and less beautiful than many wares which do not cost nearly so much, but it is especially interesting for the pictures of Russian life which it exhibits. On many of the plates and platters are portrayed the Cossack and all the objects familiar to Russian life. The sledge drivers going at a rapid pace are seen on some of the dishes.

—As the Autumn air grows cooler and crisper we will feel better, and as the blood thickens for the Winter we may work harder and quicker. But we can't get to Christmas without going through the calendar. Let us be content to make each day some better than its yesterday, but let us surely do that much. Then confidence will grow to lasting form.—Dallas News.

—At a recent ball in Paris the supper room, decorated with roses, leaves, and vines, was a bower of beauty. The roses grew in clusters on the walls, and from luxuriant vines, sustained by gilt trellises, great bunches of grapes hung.

—Envelopes for stamps are a new convenience, leather outside, with lining of waxed paper to prevent the contents adhering to each other. Stamps are at a premium in places miles distant from a Post Office.

—The Corean does not have the trouble of carrying his umbrella in his hand. It is like an ordinary umbrella in shape, only it has no handle and is smaller. It is made of oiled paper and is worn on the head over the hat.

—A man in Washington County, Penn., has a bantam rooster that is so familiar with a cat that it can get on the feline's back and crow without the cat's taking any notice of it.

—The old brass cannon which has been the feature of the Court House at Decatur, Ga., since the Indian war of 1836 has mysteriously disappeared.

NUGGETS.

—He had been out on the sandy wastes of the West and had returned safely.

"How is it out there?" inquired a friend.

He shook his head dubiously.

"Where did you stop?"

"At a hotel."

"How did they feed you."

"They gave us corned beef, cabbage, and scenery."

"Scenery?"

"Yes."

"You couldn't eat that?"

"Oh, yes, it was dessert, you know," and he laughed an alkali sort of a laugh with a white crust on it.—Detroit Free Press.

—"How will we go through this train?" asked one desperado of another. "We want to avoid noise and publicity as far as possible."

"That's all right," was the answer, "I've got it fixed."

"How?"

"We'll wait until the Pullman porter gets through with the passengers and then we'll rob him."—Washington Star.

—Mrs. Snaggs (reading)—A man in South Duxbury, Mass., has coughed up a ten-cent piece he swallowed some time ago.

Mr. Snaggs—Yes, I've noticed other indications that the hoarding of money is coming to an end.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

—"I'se done gib up my place waitin' in de hotel," he said.

"Whuffoh?"

"Dey done 'sisted on my eatin' mushrooms befoh de gues'es ter show dey wa'n't toadstools."—Washington Star.

Immortelles for Parnell's Tomb.

A Bowery florist had on exhibition yesterday an immense harp of different colored immortelles, which is to be placed on Charles Stewart Parnell's tomb in Glasnevin Cemetery, Ireland. The harp will be forwarded to a committee of ladies in Dublin by the Independent Irish Party of this city. It will be placed on the tomb on Oct. 8, the anniversary of Parnell's death, at which time there will be a great demonstration in Dublin.

MAY BE A FREEZE-OUT GAME

A BIG CONTEST IN STORE AT SARATOGA.

The Scheme of Holding the State Convention at Saratoga, After the Big Hotels are Closed Is Explained—There Will Be No Room for the Contesting Delegations Now that Accommodations Have Been Picked Up by the Machine Men—Two Conventions Possible.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The purpose of the machine leaders in calling the State Convention at Saratoga after the season has ended and all the big hotels closed is gradually becoming understood throughout the State, particularly among Democrats who will go as contesting delegates.

It is well known that the hotels and boarding houses that will remain open will barely supply accommodations for the regular number of delegates, without allowing for contestants. But up to date in nearly every county where elections for delegates have been held contests have arisen, with the result that, outside of New-York and Kings, seven out of eight Assembly districts will send contestants.

This menas that the convention, instead of being the smallest in many years, will prove to be the largest, not alone in contesting delegations, but in the following that will be drawn to it, the scores of friends, of Democrats, and of citizens generally, who will be attracted by the alluring fascination of a fight that promises to be famous and loaded with historic episodes as that of 1879, when John Kelly cut loose from the State administration in Syracuse.

Of course the machine leaders were fully aware of the fact that their further sway was to be disputed in the majority of the counties of the State. But neither they nor the most determined opponent of the machine could foresee that the anti-machine element in the State, without organization or without a leader, could enter counties where the machine was believed to be invincible and defeat it without an effort.

When the State Committee met at the Hoffman House a few weeks ago, and decided to hold the convention at Saratoga, Oct. 5, much astonishment was expressed by those not in the secret. The committee was purely a machine committee. Each member of it was supposed to be responsible for the election of machine delegates within his own district, and each member promptly took occasion to engage quarters at Saratoga for himself and the number of delegates for whom he was responsible.

The anti-machine men, who were not represented to any extent upon the committee, and who were unable to foresee that the machine was monopolizing all the available quarters, with a view of crowding them out, not only of the convention but of the town, were forced to trust largely to luck for accommodations.

Now what follows? Up to the present time contesting delegates are certain to appear from the following counties: Albany, Erie, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Washington, Cattaraugus, Yates, Tompkins, Oswego, Monroe, Chautauqua, Westchester, and Montgomery, with a prospect in many more.

The problem to be considered is this: In the event of a serious split in the convention, what accommodations will the contesting delegations manage to obtain?

In view of all these contests, the impossibility of the convention's finishing its labors in one day, as was originally expected, is now only too apparent. The State Committee, at its meeting on the evening of Oct. 4, will arrange the roll of delegates.

As this committee is a purely machine concern, very little doubt is entertained as to the manner in which this enrollment will be made. When the roll is called in the convention the contesting delegates will file their papers with the Chair, who will refer them to the Committee on Credentials, when appointed. With the preliminary organization effected, the committees appointed on contested seats or credentials, resolutions, and permanent organization, the convention will take a recess. An hour or an hour and a half will be consumed in this work. Then the committees will meet and the Committee on Credentials will listen to arguments for and against the seating of contesting delegations, brief time being allowed for speeches.

On the report of this committee, which will be composed, it must be borne in mind, of men who were put on the roll by the State Committee, the future harmony of the convention and the success of the party at the polls will depend.

"Should this committee decide to reject all the Administration delegates in favor of the machine men, the hatchet will be dug up in earnest," said a well-known Democrat this afternoon. "Much will depend upon the counterbalancing power of the delegates from New-York and Kings."

"Is there a possibility of two conventions?"

"Most decidedly. Not much has been said publicly on this score, but should the machine resort to radical measures and bar out the Administration delegates—a plan that Senator Hill favors—I would not be surprised if the anti-machine men gathered together and held a convention of their own, organized, and formed their own State Committee."

"And nominate their own State ticket?"

"I hardly think they would go as far as that, but they might select a candidate for the Court of Appeals Judgeship."

"How about accommodations?"

"We look for no trouble on that score, because if worst should come to worst, we could take the 1 o'clock train from Saratoga to Albany and return the following morning. But I hardly look for such an extreme case.

"Both Mr. Croker and Mr. McLaughlin have got too much at stake to permit war to be proclaimed against the Administration in this convention. Rather than permit an open fight, with an irrevocable split in the party, I trust they would favor fair play. At any rate, they will hold the balance of power in the convention—if they wish to use it."

THE CLEVELAND MEN WON.

Two Hot Contests in Livingston County Went Their Way.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Although Livingston County is so strongly Republican that not more than one Democrat in a decade gets an office, there is as lively a lot of Democrats within its borders as can be found in any county of the State. The contest this year is between the machine and the Cleveland factions, and thus far the Cleveland Democrats have by far the best of it.

Two significant caucuses were held on Saturday, one at Mount Morris and one at Geneseo.

At the Mount Morris caucus there was a hot fight. The Cleveland men were led by T. J. Gamble and J. J. Barrett, and the Hill men by M. J. Noonan and F. Simerson. The vote was the heaviest in years, and the Cleveland delegates to the County Convention, T. J. Gamble, M. Gilmartin, and A. Long, won by a vote of 249 to 108.

At Geneseo the Hill men made no contest. The caucus was made up almost wholly of Cleveland men, and C. D. Newton, T. Costello, and E. D. Bigelow were made delegates to the District Convention. T. Costello, Thomas Goode, and M. J. Landers were made delegates to the County Convention, which will be held at Mount Morris on Oct. 7. These delegates are all strong Cleveland men.

It is very probable that Livingston County will send a strong Cleveland delegation to the State Convention. Fletcher C. Peck of Nunda will probably be indorsed for State Committeeman. Mr. Peck is a brother of Charles F. Peck, who made the famous labor report during the last Presidential campaign, but is a strong Cleveland man, and has for years led the anti-machine forces in the county.

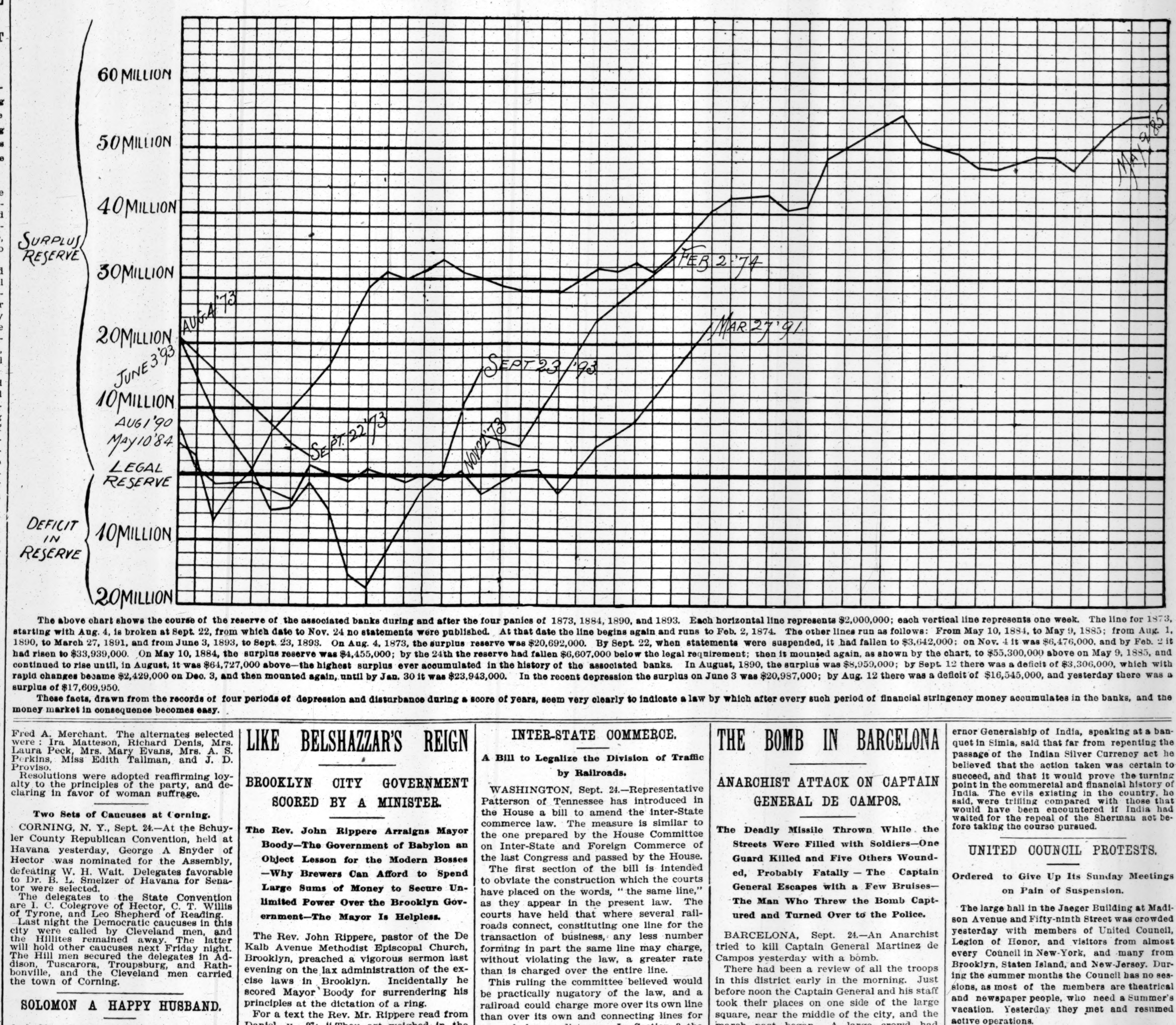
Wyoming County Prohibitionists.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—The Prohibitionists of Wyoming County held a convention at Warsaw yesterday, with James H. Evans of Gainesville as Chairman and V. R. Hungerford of Castile and P. H. Wolcott of Wethersfield as Secretaries. Twenty-six delegates were present, representing eight towns, six of them being women. The following nominations were made: For Member of Assembly, Eugene Jeffres, Perry; School Commissioner, in North District, Mrs. Ella Avery, Covington; in South District, Ray H. Whitbeck, Wethersfield; Sheriff, James H. Evans, Gainesville; Superintendent of Poor, Rollin R. Webster, Warsaw; Justice of Sessions, Ira Adams, Java; Coroners, Alexander McBain, Castile, and A. F. Belknap, Middlebury.

The following delegates to the Senatorial Convention at Batavia on Sept. 29 were chosen: A. S. Perkins, James H. Evans, Daniel Sherman, the Rev. D. C. Herrill, the Rev. Z. A. Space, J. Frank Lucas, and Fred A. Merchant. The alternates selected were: Ira Matteson, Richard Denis, Mrs. Laura Peck, Mrs. Mary Evans, Mrs. A. S. Perkins, Miss Edith Tallman, and J. D. Proviso.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming loyalty to the principles of the party, and declaring in favor of woman suffrage.

THE NEW-YORK BANK RESERVES AFTER THE PANICS OF 1873, 1884, 1890, AND 1893.



The above chart shows the course of the reserve of the associated banks during and after the four panics of 1873, 1884, 1890, and 1893. Each horizontal line represents $2,000,000; each vertical line represents one week. The line for 1873, starting with Aug. 4, is broken at Sept. 22, from which date to Nov. 24 no statements were published. At that date the line begins again and runs to Feb. 2, 1874. The other lines run as follows: From May 10, 1884, to May 9, 1885; from Aug. 1, 1890, to March 27, 1891, and from June 3, 1893, to Sept. 23, 1893. On Aug. 4, 1873, the surplus reserve was $20,692,000. By Sept. 22, when statements were suspended, it had fallen to $3,642,000; on Nov. 4 it was $6,476,000, and by Feb. 2 it had risen to $33,939,000. On May 10, 1884, the surplus reserve was $4,455,000; by the 24th the reserve had fallen $6,607,000 below the legal requirement; then it mounted again, as shown by the chart, to $55,300,000 above on May 9, 1885, and continued to rise until, in August, it was $64,727,000 above—the highest surplus ever accumulated in the history of the associated banks. In August, 1890, the surplus was $8,959,000; by Sept. 12 there was a deficit of $3,306,000, which with rapid changes became $2,429,000 on Dec. 3, and then mounted again, until by Jan. 30 it was $23,943,000. In the recent depression the surplus on June 3 was $20,987,000; by Aug. 12 there was a deficit of $16,545,000, and yesterday there was a surplus of $17,609,950.

These facts, drawn from the records of four periods of depression and disturbance during a score of years, seem very clearly to indicate a law by which after every such period of financial stringency money accumulates in the banks, and the money market in consequence becomes easy.

Two Sets of Caucuses at Corning.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 24.—At the Schuyler County Republican Convention, held at Havana yesterday, George A Snyder of Hector was nominated for the Assembly, defeating W. H. Wait. Delegates favorable to Dr. B. L. Smelzer of Havana for Senator were selected.

The delegates to the State Convention are I. C. Colegrove of Hector, C. T. Willis of Tyrone, and Leo Shepherd of Reading.

Last night the Democratic caucuses in this city were called by Cleveland men, and the Hillites remained away. The latter will hold other caucuses next Friday night. The Hill men secured the delegates in Addison, Tuscarora, Troupsburg, and Rathbonville, and the Cleveland men carried the town of Corning.

SOLOMON A HAPPY HUSBAND.

And Mrs. Solomon, Nee Thomas, Keeps Close and Tender Guard Over Him.

The original Solomon, with all his wives, was never more happy than was David J. Solomon yesterday with the one plucky woman who had taken him from Bloomingdale Asylum on Saturday, despite the protests of his relatives.

Mr. Solomon was happy not only in the thought of being safely out of the asylum, but he was rendered doubly joyous by the knowledge that he had at last become the husband of Miss Clara Perry Thomas. The ceremony was quietly performed on Saturday evening, at the Thomas residence, by the Rev. C. De W. Bridgman, rector of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Harlem. The pair applied first to Rabbi Maurice H. Harris of the Temple Israel of Harlem, but he declined to tie the knot, and Miss Thomas secured the services of Pastor Bridgman.

The whole Thomas household was full of happiness yesterday. There were flowers in the windows, and a general air of joyousness which infected the neighbors.

Bridegroom Solomon arose early and decking himself in fine array took a seat at the parlor window, the picture of deep satisfaction. He was joined by Mrs. Solomon, and the loving pair were framed in the window for the delectation of the vision of the early churchgoers.

Not fully satisfied with his appearance, Mr. Solomon, even before breakfast, felt a longing for the barber. Before he went to Bloomingdale he was in the habit of getting shaved at the Windsor.

So they went there together, and Mrs. Solomon stood guard while Mr. Solomon was being shaved. Then she took Mr. Solomon to the Plaza Hotel, where they had breakfast, after which Mrs. Solomon took him for a stroll through Central Park. They went as far as the West Seventy-Second Street entrance, where they hailed an open street car and rode home. No one ried to grab Mr. Solomon during the trip.

The rest of the day Mr. Solomon passed in the parlor of the Thomas house, smoking strong cigars and entertaining those who called to tender their congratulations. Many complimentary telegrams and letters were received. None of Mr. Solomon's folks called.

"I am very happy," said Bridegroom Solomon to a reporter for The New-York Times in the afternoon.

"Do I look crazy?" he asked, as he stood up and surveyed himself in a pier glass. "I thought it best to get married quick, to block any schemes that my brother Henry or my people might have on foot. My lawyer said it was the best thing to do."

Mr. Solomon repeated that he would sue his brother Henry for $50,000 damages for putting him in Bloomingdale. He declared he would go with his lawyer to-day to the establishment of David J. Solomon & Co., 547 Broadway, and discharge the foreman and other employes who testified against him. That done, he would begin proceedings to dissolve the firm.

Mr. Solomon made charges against Dr. Hammond, who pronounced him not sane and declared he knew of at least two men in Bloomingdale who were not insane. Their names, he said, were Henry Steinbach and Thomas Harrihill.

"Steinbach," said Mr. Solomon, "is a middle-aged man. His relatives put him in the asylum to keep him from marrying a girl whom he loved. His case is, in many respects, parallel to mine. Harrihill is a young deaf-mute. He claims he was placed in the asylum by relatives that they might rob him of his money. I would have been in Bloomingdale yet if it had not been for the good lady who is now my wife."

He added that Mrs. Solomon would take steps at once to embrace the Hebrew faith, and would put herself under the instruction of Rabbi Harris.

The Condition of the Banks.

The following table shows the amount of the loans, deposits, and surplus reserve of the Associated Banks for each week from June 3 up to and including Saturday last:

Week Ended.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
June 3...	$416,690,200	$431,411,200	$20,987,500
June 10...	414,670,200	418,925,600	14,420,900
June 17...	410,700,400	406,536,400	8,776,800
June 24...	406,256,100	398,064,100	5,481,975
July 1...	413,650,400	397,979,100	1,251,725
July 8...	418,686,900	398,679,300	*5,082,025
July 15...	413,499,800	394,174,000	*4,269,100
July 22...	409,191,500	390,476,200	*1,256,550
July 29...	406,486,200	382,177,100	*4,301,675
Aug. 5...	408,717,500	372,945,200	*14,821,800
Aug. 12...	411,795,700	372,205,500	*16,545,375
Aug. 19...	406,540,700	370,302,400	*12,045,800
Aug. 26...	403,607,400	370,479,900	*6,737,675
Sept. 2...	400,169,300	374,010,100	*1,567,525
Sept. 9...	396,969,200	373,787,700	2,966,375
Sept. 16...	392,880,800	377,278,000	10,610,700
Sept. 23...	392,145,600	383,947,000	17,609,950

*Deficit.

Belgian Miners to Strike.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24.—**A mass meeting of the miners of the Mons coal district was held in Wasmes, Province of Hainaut, to-day. Resolutions in favor of an immediate strike were passed almost without dissent.**

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Sunday to 1:30 A. M. Monday.)

5:40 P. M.—386 Washington Street; William Chestney; damage trifling; cause, lamp explosion.

LIKE BELSHAZZAR'S REIGN

BROOKLYN CITY GOVERNMENT SCORED BY A MINISTER.

The Rev. John Rippere Arraigns Mayor Boody—The Government of Babylon an Object Lesson for the Modern Bosses—Why Brewers Can Afford to Spend Large Sums of Money to Secure Unlimited Power Over the Brooklyn Government—The Mayor Is Helpless.

The Rev. John Rippere, pastor of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, preached a vigorous sermon last evening on the lax administration of the excise laws in Brooklyn. Incidentally he scored Mayor Boody for surrendering his principles at the dictation of a ring.

For a text the Rev. Mr. Rippere read from Daniel, v., 27: "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

"The fundamental fault of the Babylonian Government during the reign of Belshazzar," the preacher said, "was the misuse of power. The drunken, voluptuous feast of the King of Babylon represented the condition of society under that Government. The Government of Babylon depended for its security upon physical defenses, but through its careless security it gave superior intelligence the opportunity to divert that power and to enter its stronghold at what was considered an invulnerable point.

"The value of these historic lessons to us, in their relation to our City Government, is that they show the weakness of those who trust in their security and misuse of power delegated to them by the people, diverting that power to their own selfish interests.

"The 'power behind the throne' in our City Government is what is known as the liquor power. The brewers' profits on beer must correspond with the profits of the retail traffic, and an industry which in its wholesale and retail phases yields so large a profit on the raw material can afford to spend money freely to secure what is virtually unlimited power over our City Government. This power dominates Brooklyn politics, and the class of men that it places in office, no matter who may represent them at the head of our City Government, cannot be expected to give the city a government characterized by a high standard of morality. It cannot be expected that such people will stop short of any means to accomplish their selfish purposes.

"For the good of our city, in every true sense of the word, we need an influence in the ascendant that shall intelligently regard the political and social rights of citizens whose education has taught them to measure the drinking habit by a different standard from that of the ultra-prohibitionists, and at the same time bring the traffic in intoxicating drinks into subordination, securing to us the enforcement of our State laws concerning the sale of intoxicating drinks, which laws are to-day violated with impunity, their violations being winked at by our city authorities.

"The religious leaders of the City of Brooklyn, irrespective of creed, have sought through Mayor Boody to secure to the city the enforcement of our excise laws in the interest of a pure Sabbath. They were encouraged by him to take measures for prosecuting the violators of our excise laws. Having put themselves to considerable pains to secure such evidence as would stand the closest legal sifting, they informed the Mayor that they were ready to demonstrate that the law was being freely violated.

"His Honor, in the presence of these facts, informed those ministers that they were, as a class, impractical men, and utterly refused to lend his influence for the enforcement of the law, proving to their satisfaction that, whatever his personal judgment was in the matter of a quiet, pure Sunday, he was as helpless as a child in the hands of the ring which rules our city."

HAULED THE SAFE TO A SWAMP.

The Long Island Burglars Failed to Secure the Contents, However.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 24.—The Long Island Railroad station here was broken into by thieves early this morning. The money drawer was broken open and emptied of $2, being all it contained.

The safe, weighing 450 pounds, and containing $500 in checks and cash, was carried away on one of the company's hand trucks. As one of the men was barefooted, the tracks were easily followed.

A stop was made on Railroad Avenue, and an attempt to open the safe was made. Henry L. Griffin heard hammering about 5 o'clock. Ten minutes later Miss Mollie Walsh saw two men pass her residence, wheeling what she supposed to be a stove. The burglars went north a mile to Nathan Corwin's swamp, where another attempt to get at the valuables was made, but it also was unsuccessful.

The safe was placed in the swamp and covered over with bushes. It was found by Deputy Sheriff Nugent. An axe was found near by. The hinges, knob, and lock of the safe were lying beside it.

County Clerk Fanning saw two suspicious-looking men on the railroad track. One of them was putting on his shoes. When questioned, he said "he had a blister on his left foot." The authorities were notified and the men arrested. They proved to be German laborers. They will be arraigned to-morrow.

Another Train Robber Arrested.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 24.—Joe Harding, whose home is in Danville, Ill., the last of the Centralia train robbers, was captured late last night at Caseyville, on the Ohio and Mississippi Road. Harding made a desperate resistance, but was knocked down from behind and overpowered.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

A Bill to Legalize the Division of Traffic by Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Representative Patterson of Tennessee has introduced in the House a bill to amend the inter-State commerce law. The measure is similar to the one prepared by the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce of the last Congress and passed by the House.

The first section of the bill is intended to obviate the construction which the courts have placed on the words, "the same line," as they appear in the present law. The courts have held that where several railroads connect, constituting one line for the transaction of business, any less number forming in part the same line may charge, without violating the law, a greater rate than is charged over the entire line.

This ruling the committee believed would be practically nugatory of the law, and a railroad could charge more over its own line than over its own and connecting lines for a much longer distance. In Section 2 the bill omits the word "pool," because of its indefinite meaning, and substitutes for it the words "any contract, agreement, or arrangement," which are considered more comprehensive and definite. It further provides that railroad companies may make "contracts, agreements, or arrangements" for apportioning among themselves their traffic or their gross or net earnings on the conditions prescribed, and it is expressly provided that the same shall remain lawful only so long as the approval of the commission shall continue. When the commission withdraws its approval the contract, in express terms, ceases to exist, and no appeal lies. The effect is to enable the commission in its discretion to allow pooling contracts.

The Commerce Committee of the last Congress, after carefully considering the subject, agreed upon this bill as a tentative measure, and were of the opinion that under the arrangement proposed no harm would befall the public, and an opportunity would be given to intelligently solve a much-mooted problem.

The minority of the committee, in stating their objection to the measure, said that it was the first effort that has ever received the sanction of a committee of the House to make legal and enforceable, at law, contracts for the division of traffic. But it does not stop at this. It proposes to legalize "railroad wrecking" and stock speculation by not only authorizing agreements for the division and apportionment of net and gross earnings among the carriers themselves, but by authorizing the carriers to also divide and apportion these among "others," not carriers. Under these provisions stockholders will be as much at the mercy of railroad managers as will the public. The Standard Oil Company, the "Dressed Beef Combine," and other monopolies can obtain rebates by contract enforceable in the courts, instead of by stealth and concealment as heretofore.

The composition of the present Commerce Committee is much the same as that of the last Congress, and it is thought that the present measure will be reported favorably without much delay.

A Syndicate to be Reorganized.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 24.—There is now little doubt that the properties of the railroad syndicate that failed here last Spring, with the Union Loan and Trust Company's crash, will be reorganized by their creditors. The creditors have decided to take up the matter, and will pay $400,000 of overdue interest in New-York this week. The total debt of the railroad syndicate is $3,176,000, for which there is about $7,000,000 of property. The creditors will contribute 50 per cent. of the amount of their claims in cash to redeem the hypothecated stocks and bonds of the properties and complete the bridge across the Missouri here.

Nearly all of the 360 banks that hold claims have agreed to come in. The leading claims are of Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis banks. The Boston people are pushing the reorganization scheme.

Directors of the Consolidated.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—The clause in the charter of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company which declares that half the Directors shall live in Connecticut is giving the board trouble, as three new Massachusetts Directors will be added by the provisions of the agreement with the Old Colony Road, which states that three shall come from that line. At present only one more than half the Directors lives in this State, and, unless some of the New-York Directors are dropped, the charter will have to be modified. The subject will be brought up at the annual Directors' meeting Oct. 18.

No Higher Whisky Tax Expected.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 24.—In an interview, President Greenhut of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company attributes the recent activity in the stock of that company to a report received in New-York of a probable increase in the whisky tax. From information the company has received from Washington, he does not anticipate an increase.

The company's houses are all idle, and the stock is being reduced. In case an increase was expected, everything would be run to the limit and the product accumulated.

Reports indicate that Congressmen favor the opinion of David A. Wells, as expressed by Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Greenhut further states that trade is not what it should be at this time of year, and that there is no prospect yet of starting any of the trust houses.

THE BOMB IN BARCELONA

ANARCHIST ATTACK ON CAPTAIN GENERAL DE CAMPOS.

The Deadly Missile Thrown While the Streets Were Filled with Soldiers—One Guard Killed and Five Others Wounded, Probably Fatally—The Captain General Escapes with a Few Bruises—The Man Who Threw the Bomb Captured and Turned Over to the Police.

BARCELONA, Sept. 24.—An Anarchist tried to kill Captain General Martinez de Campos yesterday with a bomb.

There had been a review of all the troops in this district early in the morning. Just before noon the Captain General and his staff took their places on one side of the large square, near the middle of the city, and the march past began. A large crowd had gathered near the officers, but, as no trouble was thought probable while the military filled the streets, only four gendarmes were at hand to preserve order.

The head of the column had hardly passed the Captain General when a bomb was thrown from the crowd. It struck near the Captain General and exploded with tremendous force.

The staff was thrown into confusion and the soldiers broke from the lines. A few seconds later another bomb came from the crowd. It struck among the staff officers and exploded almost directly under the Captain General's horse. The Captain General was thrown to the ground and his horse, with its legs shattered, rolled over beside him. General Castellvi, Chief of Staff, also fell, wounded, from his horse. A soldier of the civic guard was killed instantly and five others were injured so severely by pieces of shell that they will probably die.

The march past was stopped and most of the soldiers broke ranks. The Captain General's last order, however, as he was carried to a house near by was that the parade should be continued. A physician hastily dressed a wound in his thigh, a bad bruise of the shoulder on which he fell, and several contusions of the leg. The Captain General then returned to his staff and witnessed from a carriage the rest of the parade. Afterward he telegraphed to Queen Regent Christina details of the attempt on his life and the assurance that he had no dangerous injuries.

The beginning of the parade was witnessed by many persons in carriages. The explosions of the bombs frightened the horses and they dashed through the crowd. Several staff officers were thrown and their horses also ran loose among the spectators. Twenty persons were hurt severely by the runaways, and many more received slight injuries.

The man who threw the bomb was caught by the crowd, and was delivered to the police. He is said to have confessed during the night. He belongs to the gang of Anarchists which has caused many explosions here in the last year.

The name of the Anarchist who threw the bombs is Pallas. He gloried in his deed. He says he intended to kill Martinez de Campos and his whole staff. He will be court-martialed at once. In his house the police found a great quantity of the most violent revolutionary literature. Two men who had lived with him and evidently had helped to make the bombs have been arrested. Each of the bombs thrown was a hollow iron sphere charged with dynamite.

All the windows near the scene of the explosion were shattered and large holes were dug in the ground where the bombs struck.

It was learned this evening that Gen. Bustos and Gen. Molins, who were with the Captain General's staff, received serious injuries. The names of five spectators who were wounded by fragments of the bombs have also been reported. The city is intensely excited to-night and military patrol the streets.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—News of the attempt to kill Martinez de Campos and his staff was received from Barcelona last night. The order for a grand review of troops here to-day was revoked. The people are greatly excited. Crowds are awaiting in the streets the arrival of the latest news. A strict watch is kept by the police on all Madrid Anarchists.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.—The sixty-eight members of a secret society in Bruenn were arrested to-day. Information against them was secured several days ago and conclusive proof that they were implicated in Anarchist plots is said to have been obtained when the arrests of fourteen Anarchists were made here yesterday.

In the clubhouse of the Bruenn prisoners the police seized a printing press and a great mass of seditious literature. The renewed activity of the Anarchists is in sympathy with the suffrage agitation, now in progress throughout the Empire.

FEARS FOR A RUSSIAN WAR SHIP.

The Roosalka Believed to be Lost with All on Board.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—**The iron monitor Roosalka of the Russian Navy is believed to have gone down in a storm while on her way in the Gulf of Finland from Reval to Helsingfors. Much wreckage, apparently from her, has been washed ashore, and the body of a Russian marine was picked up to-day on the coast almost opposite the point where she must have been during a high gale several days ago.**

The Roosalka put to sea with 12 officers and 166 men, all of whom are believed to be lost.

She was built twenty-five years ago and was counted among Russia's coast-defense armorclads.

India's Financial Policy.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—**The Marquis of Lansdowne, who is about to retire from the Governor Generalship of India, speaking at a banquet in Simla, said that far from repenting the passage of the Indian Silver Currency act he believed that the action taken was certain to succeed, and that it would prove the turning point in the commercial and financial history of India. The evils existing in the country, he said, were trifling compared with those that would have been encountered if India had waited for the repeal of the Sherman act before taking the course pursued.**

UNITED COUNCIL PROTESTS.

Ordered to Give Up Its Sunday Meetings on Pain of Suspension.

The large hall in the Jaeger Building at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street was crowded yesterday with members of United Council, Legion of Honor, and visitors from almost every Council in New-York, and many from Brooklyn, Staten Island, and New-Jersey. During the summer months the Council has no sessions, as most of the members are theatrical and newspaper people, who need a Summer's vacation. Yesterday they met and resumed active operations.

When "Good of the Order" was called, an excellent entertainment was given. United Council's Orchestra, under the direction of Frank Banta rendered the latest popular selections; James A. Giff and Mr. Laney told funny stories; Mr Ben Loewenthal contributed a piano solo; Minnie Hutten Kreilsheimer, soprano, sang the "Laughing Song," "Marguerite," and "Daisy;" George J. Gaskin, tenor, and F. J. Searle, baritone, sang, and Jessie Kine and Phil Gottbold gave a character duet; an organ solo by Frank Banta; popular ballads by Dan W. Quinn, and a banjo solo by Mr. Osmonde completed a fine programme. The artists were received with much applause.

This is the only council of the order that meets on Sunday, and, after being allowed to meet for nine years and grew from 40 to 1,000 members, the late Supreme Commander thought it unwise to hold Sunday meetings, and ordered this council to stop such meetings after Sept. 30 or suffer suspension. It will be impossible for them to meet at any other time, and, if this ruling is enforced, it will drive 1,000 members out of the American Legion of Honor. The matter will be contested in the courts. When Commander James H. J. Scullion asked the council if they were willing to give up these Sunday meetings, he was answered with an emphatic "No!"

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

The race-track battle in Monmouth County.
Mr. Gaynor is not a candidate.
A new church for Williamsburg Methodists.
A new up-town public school.
Officers for the Revenue Marine.
The signboard war in Flatbush.
Dr. Talmage wants a jubilee.
Dr. Parkhurst on preaching.
Troop A's new armory.
The swells of Paris on wheels.

Page 10.

Westchester County's annual fair.
Ruin on the South Carolina coast.
Two stories of Gen. D. H. Hill.
Conduct that is a reproach.
Foreign naval notes.
Found on the water's edge.
Robbery of John Gibbs's house.
Money wanted for the Indians.
New-York court calendars.
Post Office notice.
Travelers' Guide—Shipping, Railroads, and Steamboats.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning The New-York Daily Times consists of TEN PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—8 P. M.—**Forecast for Monday:**

For *New-England*, generally fair, followed by showers Monday afternoon or night in Vermont and Northern New-Hampshire; slightly warmer in Northern Vermont, south winds.

For the *District of Columbia*, *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, *Eastern Pennsylvania*, *New-Jersey*, *Delaware* and *Maryland*, showers, preceded by fair to-night in New-Jersey, Eastern New-York, and Northern Pennsylvania, east winds.

For *Virginia*, fair, followed Monday afternoon or night by showers in northern portion, east winds. For *North Carolina* and *South Carolina*, generally fair, followed by showers in west portion Monday afternoon or night, southeast winds. For *Georgia*, *Eastern Florida*, *Western Florida*, and *Alabama*, generally fair, south or southeast winds. For *Mississippi*, *Louisiana*, *Eastern Texas*, fair, slightly cooler in northern portions of Louisiana and Texas, and in the vicinity of Vicksburg, south winds. For *Arkansas* and *Indian Territory*, showers, clearing in Indian Territory, winds becoming north. For *Oklahoma*, fair, north winds. For *Tennessee* and *Kentucky*, light showers, cooler, south winds, becoming northwest.

For *West Virginia*, *Western Pennsylvania*, *Western New-York*, and *Ohio*, showers, southeast winds, becoming westerly. For *Indiana* and *Illinois*, generally fair, preceded by showers to-night and Monday morning in south portions, slightly cooler in extreme south portions, winds becoming northwest. For *Lower Michigan*, fair, preceded by showers to-night or Monday morning in eastern portion, winds becoming northwest. For *Upper Michigan*, showers, clearing in west portion, winds becoming northwest.

A trough of low pressure extends from the upper lake region to Texas. An area of high pressure is central off the Southern New-England coast. A second high area has moved from Idaho to Eastern Montana. Rain has fallen in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	67°	51°	3:30 P. M.	75°	67°
6 A. M.	68°	49°	6 P. M.	72°	64°
9 A. M.	71°	55°	9 P. M.	70°	61°
12 M.	72°	62°	12 P. M.	69°	60°

Average temperature yesterday.......58⅝°
Average for same date last year.......70⅛°
Average for same date last fifteen years.......62⅜°

DYNAMITE USED FOR REVENGE.

Non-Union Sailors Killed and Injured in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—**An explosion occurred on Main Street, between Folsom and Harrison, at 1 o'clock this morning. Two people were killed and four seriously injured.**

KILLED.

HOLMES, GEORGE; a stevedore.
M'GINNISS, "BUCK"; a non-union sailor.

INJURED.

CURTAIN, JOHN; seriously.
GREEN, WILLIAM; fatally.
M'KINZIE, WILLIAM; fatally.
MURPHY, CHARLES; fatally.

The injured were removed to the receiving hospital, all unconscious, except young Curtain.

The explosion took place on the sidewalk in front of John Curtain's non-union sailors' boarding house, and is supposed to have been an explosion of dynamite, with intent to injure non-union sailors and to have been perpetrated by union sailors.

Three union sailors, Terrell, Woods, and Tracy, were arrested on suspicion of having caused the explosion.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
If in want of durable FURNITURE, attend the bargain sale now going on at FLINT'S, 14th St. and 6th Av.—*Adv.*

MILHAU'S CALISAYA is a wholesome tonic and appetizer that relieves debility and reinforces natural resistance to disease. MILHAU, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

DIED.

Brooks, David.
Burrill, John E.
Cattus, John C.
Cushman, Thomas A.
Fitch, Fanny.
Janes, Jonathan.
Mathews, John.
Ruggles, Thomas.
Shapter, Margaret I.
Simpson, Helen M.
Vought, Dr. Walter.
Wynkoop, Elizabeth E.

BROOKS.—At Philadelphia, Penn., Friday afternoon, Sept. 22, LYDIA GILBERT, widow of David Brooks, in the 71st year of her age.
Interment, Cheshire, Conn.

BURRILL.—At Lenox, Mass., on Sept. 23, 1893, JOHN E. BURRILL, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 26, at 11 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CATTUS.—Sunday evening, Sept. 24, JOHN C CATTUS, at his residence, 312 Madison Av.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUSHMAN.—On Sunday, Sept. 24, THOMAS ALBERT CUSHMAN, aged 58 years.
Funeral service at his late residence, 62 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

FITCH.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, at her late residence, Rye, N. Y., FANNY, widow of Edward Fitch and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ashbel Parmelee, in her 73d year.
Funeral services at the residence of her son, Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 1,388 Lexington Av., on Monday, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

JANES.—Suddenly, on Sept. 24, at Brooklyn, N. Y., JONATHAN JANES.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MATHEWS.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Sept. 24, JOHN MATHEWS, in the sixtieth year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUGGLES.—At Yonkers, Sept. 22, 1893, THOMAS COLDEN RUGGLES, late of this city.
Funeral services of Tuesday, Sept. 26, in St. Paul's Church, North Broadway, Yonkers, at 10:30 A. M.
Interment, Poughkeepsie.

SHAPTER.—At Bergen Point, N. J., Sept. 24, 1893, MARGARET I. SHAPTER, in her 87th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMPSON.—At Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, on Sept. 24, HELEN M. SIMPSON, widow of the late Alexander Simpson of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 63 Downing St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, at 8 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

VOUGHT.—On Sunday, Sept. 24, 1893, Dr. WALTER VOUGHT of No. 12½ West 10th St., New-York City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WYNKOOP.—On Friday morning, Sept. 22, 1893, ELIZABETH ELMENDORF, daughter of Francis S. and the late Sarah F. Wynkoop.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral service from her late residence, 159 West 21st St., Monday morning next, at 11:30 o'clock.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad
Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1893.—Information has been received at this department from Mr. Selah Merrill, the Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, Syria, of the death, on the 16th of July, 1893, at Jerusalem, of Sarah Alpersohn Davis, (widow,) naturalized citizen of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department. Per dispatch No. 55. Dated Aug. 16, 1893.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1893.—Information has been received at this department from Mr. Selah Merrill, the Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, Syria, of the death, on the 13th of August, 1893, at Jerusalem, of Meyer Nachtigall, a naturalized citizen of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department. Per dispatch No. 55. Dated Aug. 16, 1893.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1893.—Information has been received at this department from Mr. Selah Merrill, the Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, Syria, of the death, on the 21st of July, 1893, at Beirut, of Shalom Kanstoroom, naturalized citizen of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department. Per dispatch No. 55. Dated Aug. 16, 1893.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

A WEEK OF DULLNESS IN STOCKS AND LOWER PRICES.

Another Favorable Bank Statement—Continued Return of Money from the Country—The Raid on National Lead—Advance in Foreign Exchange—Some Results of the Senate's Delay in Deciding the Silver-Purchase Repeal Question—Retiring Loan Certificates.

NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, Sept. 25—A. M.

The stock market was dull throughout the week, with a general tendency toward lower prices. The great controlling influence was the uncertainty following the failure of the Senate to make satisfactory progress toward a repeal of the silver-purchase law. Under this uncertainty trading languished, and on three or four days the total transactions were lighter than would be counted a fair business for an average Saturday half holiday.

Foreign buying naturally decreased in such condition, and the bulk of the trading for European account was in the line of selling. As the supply of commercial bills was light the tendency of foreign exchange was pretty steadily upward. Even on Saturday there was a gain of half a cent in sterling rates, while the advance for the week was 1½c for short bills and 2c for long. Monday showed a gain of ¼c to ½c on sterling, and 1-16c to ⅛c on Continental. Thursday the market was strong and active, and there was a further advance which, with the gain on Saturday, brought about the rise recorded for the week.

The return flow of money from the country continued, and the improvement in the monetary situation was well shown in the statement of the associated banks issued on Saturday. Deposits increased over $6,500,000. Loans fell off $735,000. There was an increase of over $5,205,500 in specie and of nearly $3,500,000 in legal tenders. Circulation increased $886,700. In the week the banks both here and in Boston made substantial progress in reducing their issues of loan certificates. The New-York banks now have $20,640,000 outstanding; those in Boston, $8,090,000.

An attack on National Lead on Friday was one of the notable incidents of the week. The day before transactions on the stock were 800 shares. On Friday the sales of it exceeded 25,000. The Directors had failed to declare a dividend at their regular meeting, and the stock declined 3⅝. The preferred issue lost 1⅞.

Of the few stocks which made gains in the week, Evansville and Terre Haute was up 2¼ points, New-York and New-England, 2; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1½, and Whisky, 1⅜. Big Four declined, 3⅝, Edison Electrical Illuminating, 4; General Electric, 1⅜; Lake Shore, 1½; Manhattan, 1¼; Lead, 2⅞; Erie, 2⅝; Erie preferred, 7¼; Western Union, 1¼, and Wisconsin Central, 1.

In bonds trading was less active than in the previous week, and the market exhibited less strength. Money continued easy, and call loans were made as low as 2 per cent.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for stocks for the week, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	High.	Low.	Closing Sept. 24, 1892.
American Cotton Oil	35	33	44¼
American Cotton Oil pf	69	67	81
American Express	109¼	109¼	..
*American Sugar Refining	88¼	84¾	108⅞
*American Sugar Refining pf.	86⅛	85	103¾
*American Tobacco	77	74	..
American Tobacco pf	92	92	102
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	20½	18⅞	37¼
Atlantic & Pacific	2½	2½	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	27	25	37¼
Canada Southern	48	47½	56⅝
Canadian Pacific	75	74½	87
Central Pacific	20⅜	19¾	29¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	16⅞	23⅛
Chicago Gas	61	56⅞	81½
Chicago & Alton	135	135	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55½	55½	..
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅞	98⅞	114⅛
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	84⅞	82¾	97½
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36⅛	33⅜	61⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	61½	59¾	78½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	116½	116½	126⅛
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	66	64⅛	80⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	145	145	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	10	10	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	24	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	10	8¾	..
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	21	18⅝	32⅝
Consolidated Gas	128½	127½	115¾
Delaware & Hudson	121¼	119¾	132½
Delaware, Lack. & West	144¼	140⅝	154¼
Denver & Rio Grande	10¼	10¼	15
Denver & Rio Grande pf	30¼	28¾	48
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7¼	6	8½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	24⅛	20⅞	54
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	8	7	13⅜
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	19½	19½	30½
Edison Electric Illuminating	94¼	94	102½
Evansville & Terre Haute	86	85	149
Flint & Père Marquette	14¼	14¼	..
General Electric	48¼	45⅝	114⅛
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	7½	7½	12
Illinois Central	94	92½	97½
Iowa Central	8	7⅞	10½
Laclede Gas	14	14	23
Lake Erie & Western	16¼	15½	23½
Lake Erie & Western pf	69	69	75½
Lake Shore	122	121¼	130½
Louisville & Nashville	56⅜	53⅜	65¼
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	14½	14	..
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., t. r.	15⅝	14	24¼
Manhattan Consolidated	129½	128¼	131½
Michigan Central	91	90	106¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	11½	10½	16½
Minneapolis & St. L. pf., t. r.	30	29	46½
Missouri Pacific	26¼	25⅛	60¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¾	11¾	14
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	18½	18½	25¼
Mobile & Ohio	13⅛	13⅛	36½
National Cordage, 2d as. pd.	26⅝	23¾	..
National Cord. pf., as. pd.	60	56	..
*National Lead	29¾	25½	43⅜
*National Lead pf	71¼	68	94
National Linseed Oil	18	18	33½
National Starch	10	10	..
New-Jersey Central	108	108	132
New-York Central	103	102	110
New-York & New-England	27⅛	23⅞	37⅜
New-York & New-Haven	192½	192½	..
New-York & Northern pf	11¼	8	19
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	13	13	16½
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	58	58	..
New-York, Lake Erie & W.	15⅝	13	25¾
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf.	32¾	26¾	63½
New-York, Sus. & W., new	14	13½	..
New-York, S. & W. pf., new	45	44	..
North American	5¾	5½	12⅝
Northern Pacific	8½	7½	18¼
Northern Pacific pf	24⅛	23¼	49⅛
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅝	18½
Pacific Mail	15¼	14⅜	30¼
Peoria & Eastern	..	..	10¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	8¾	8¼	19
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅞	18¼	57⅜
P., C., C. & St. Louis	15½	15	20¾
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi.	145	145	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	171	167	195
Rich. & W. Pt., 1st in. pd.	2	1½	..
Rich. & W. Pt., 2d in. pd.	3¾	3½	..
Richmond & W. P. pf., t. r.	18	17	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	108	108	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅛	9	16⅝
St. Paul & Duluth	26¾	26¾	40⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	35¼	33½	50⅞
St. Paul & Omaha pf	106	106	119
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	104¾	104¾	113½
Silver Bullion Certificates	..	..	83½
Southern Pacific	19	18	35⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	14¾	35½
Texas Pacific	7¼	6⅞	11½
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	9½	9¼	27
Third Avenue	143	143	..
Union Pacific	22⅞	21¼	38
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	6	6	17¼
Wabash	8	7½	10¾
Wabash pf	16	15	24
Western Union Telegraph	83⅝	81⅝	95
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13½	13	26¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	45½	45	69½
Wisconsin Central	7	6⅛	16

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $7,008,250. The banks now hold $17,609,950 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $735,200, an increase in specie of $5,205,500, an increase in legal tenders of $3,471,100, an increase in deposits of $6,673,400, and an increase in circulation of $886,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 23, '93.	Sept. 16, '93.	Sept. 24, '92.
Loans	$392,145,600	$392,880,800	$466,657,700
Specie	78,662,400	73,456,900	73,443,000
Legal tenders	34,934,300	31,463,200	51,738,800
Net dep.	383,947,000	377,273,600	480,522,900
Circulation	13,610,300	12,723,600	5,645,200

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Sept. 23, '93.	Sept. 16, '93.	Sept. 24, '92.
Specie	$78,662,400	$73,456,900	$73,443,000
Legal tenders	34,934,300	31,463,200	51,738,800
Total reserve	$113,596,700	$104,920,100	$125,181,800
Reserve requir'd against deposits	95,986,750	94,318,400	120,130,725
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$17,609,950	$10,601,700	$5,051,075

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$5,051,075	1889	$935,750
1891	4,008,125	1888	14,757,175
1890	14,075,400	1887	9,017,100

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm and rates were advanced. Sterling rates were up 1½c for short bills and 2c for long. Posted rates for sterling were $4.85@$4.85½ for sixty-day bills and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½ for demand, $4.87 for cables, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows: Boston—40@25c discount for cash. Philadelphia—¼ of 1 ⅌ cent. Chicago, 75c premium.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Amer. Tobacco pf	1	Evansville & T. H.	2¼
Buff., Roch. & P.	1¾	N. Y. & New-Eng	2
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Pullman Car	1
Dist. & C. F.	1⅜	R. & W. P. pf. t.r.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1¼

DECLINED.

American Cot. Oil pf.	2½	Manhattan	1¼
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	M. & St. L. pf., t. r.	2½
American Tobacco	1	Nat. Cord., 2d as. pd.	1½
Canadian Pacific	1⅞	Nat. Cord. as. pd.	9½
Central Pacific	1	National Lead	2⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	3⅝	National Lead pf.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1⅜	National Starch	1½
Consolidated Gas	2¾	New-Jersey Central	1
Denver & Rio Grande	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2½
Den. & Rio. G. pf.	1½	N. Y., L. E. & W.	2⅝
Edison El. Ill.	4	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	7¼
General Electric	1⅜	N. Y., Sus. & West pf.	2
Lake Erie & W.	1¾	U. P., Den. & G.	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	2
Lake Shore	1½	Wabash pf.	1
L., N. A. & Chi.	1¼	Western Union Tel.	1¼
L., N. A. & Chi., t. r.	1⅛	Wisconsin Central	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Alb. & Sus. Co. 7s	7	Michigan Cent. 7s	1
Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s	1	Ohio & Miss. con.	1½
Canada Southern 2d	1	Ohio Southern 1st	1¼
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	Rock Island 6s, c.	2¾
Chi. & East Ill. 1st	2	St. Paul Term. 5s	1¼
Chi., B. & Q., deb. 5s	1½	St. A. & Ar. Pass. 4s	1
Cin., D. & I. 1st	1	Tenn., C. & I 1st, B.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1⅞	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1¼
Lake Shore 2d con., c.	2	W. N. Y. & Penn. 2d	1¼
L. & Nash. C. B.	1	West Shore 4s	1

DECLINED.

Alton & T. H. 2d	1	N. Y., O. & W. 5s	2
Brooklyn El. 1st	1¾	Northwest gold, c.	1¼
Central Pac. 6s, 1897	1⅜	Oregon Imp. con.	2
Central Pac. 6s, 1898	1¾	Peoria & East. 1st	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1	Peoria & East. inc.	1½
Chic. & Erie 1st	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2
Chi., Bur. & Q. con 5s	1	Reading gen.	1⅛
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	2	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	1¾	St. Louis S. W. 1st	2½
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st	1½	St. P. 1st, C.P. & W. 5s	1
Edison Elec. Ill. 1st	2	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	8¼
Erie 2d con.	6¾	Texas Pacific 1st	1¼
Green Bay inc.	4	U. S. Leather 6s	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Va. Mid. gen. sta.	1½
Lehigh & W. B. cn, as.	1	Wabash 2d	2⅜
L., N. A. & C. con.	2¾	Wisconsin Cent. inc.	2¾
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st	1¾		

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 21, 1893	£27,376,216	......
Sept. 22, 1892	27,928,869	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 21, 1893	£67,374,658	£50,855,615
Sept. 22, 1892	67,085,000	51,639,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 21, 1893	£30,061,500	£10,020,500
Sept. 22, 1892	35,444,250	11,814,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 21, 1893	£10,680,000	£16,286,000
Sept. 22, 1892	9,509,000	16,912,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 21, 1893	£2,358,000	£6,940,000
Sept. 22, 1892	3,165,000	7,409,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 21, 1893	£2,684,667	£1,342,333
Sept. 22, 1892	2,987,333	1,493,667
SPAIN.		
Sept. 21, 1893	£7,917,000	£6,271,000
Sept. 22, 1892	7,610,000	5,056,000
Total last week	£148,452,041	£91,715,448
Correspond'g week '92	153,729,452	94,324,417
W'k end'g Sept. 14, '93	148,071,946	91,716,920
Correspond'g week '92	153,053,660	94,364,833

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Saturday	$6,956,649
Corresponding week last year	9,088,147
Since Jan. 1, 1893	431,321,809
Corresponding period last year	415,030,439
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$8,096,286
Corresponding week last year	7,142,206
Since Jan. 1, 1893	265,105,987
Corresponding period last year	279,642,608
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Saturday	$1,332,434
Corresponding week last year	77,923
Since Jan. 1, 1893	59,380,172
Corresponding period last year	8,397,175
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Saturday	$795,525
Corresponding week last year	188,976
Since Jan. 1, 1893	93,302,837
Corresponding period last year	75,027,910

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 73⅞@75 on Saturday. There were no sales.

Bar silver sold at 73½c ⅌ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 58¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 32⅞d ⅌ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports on hand 160,047 ounces of silver; certificates outstanding, 159.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy for call loans, which were made at 2@4 ⅌ cent.

Time money was in fair supply, with a rate of 6 ⅌ cent. for the best collateral. The volume of business, however, was not large.

More was done in commercial paper, both with out-of-town banks and with some city institutions. Rates ruled from 7½ ⅌ cent. upward.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £486,000, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 53.82, against 52.56 in the previous week. The bank's discount rate was reduced from 4 to 3½ ⅌ cent. The Bank of France showed an increase of 1,419,000f in gold and of 707,000f in silver.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following were the Clearing House returns with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 23	$411,866,656
Balance for the week ending Sept. 23	25,221,319
Clearance for the week ending Sept. 16	445,662,846
Balance for the week ending Sept. 16	22,974,306
*Clearings for the week ending Sept. 9	396,786,187
*Balance for the week ending Sept. 9	29,947,128
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 2	406,937,064
Balance for the week ending Sept. 2	27,203,314
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 26	364,324,313
Balance for the week ending Aug. 26	21,347,104
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 19	414,117,641
Balance for the week ending Aug. 19	23,861,151

*Five days.

PROVIDENCE STOCKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 23.—The last week has witnessed a further relaxation in the situation of the local money market, and, while 7 ⅌ cent. remains the minimum rate of discount, there are plenty of funds to meet all wants, and there is, further, a growing disposition to consider purchases of paper in the outside market, but the rates at which the choicest names are now offered have dropped 3 or 4 ⅌ cent. Call money on choice collateral and between banks is quoted at 6 ⅌ cent. Local stocks continue very dull, the only sales for the week being 10 shares of Narragansett Electric Lighting Company at 76¾, 10 shares of Providence Gas at 78, and 5 shares American National Bank at 44. Bid and asked prices are for the most part well sustained, and, while there seems to be very little demand upon the part of investors, on the other hand, there is no disposition by holders of stocks to sell at a sacrifice.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.					
American	43	45	Merchants'	64	..
Atlantic	..	44	Mechanics'	53	60
Black. Canal.	23¾	25½	National Ex.	93	..
City	64	71	Nat. N. Am.	45	46½
Commercial	43¾	45	Nat. Com.	52	57
Eagle	55	57	Old	110	..
Fifth	50½	55	Phenix	..	75
First	..	118	Rhode Island	24	27
Fourth	120	..	*R'g'r W'ms.	69	76
Globe	77	85	Second	133	..
High Street	60	..	Third	75	90
Jackson	27	30	Traders'	40	..
Lime Rock	30	..	Westminster	61	..
M'nuf'ctures	139	..	Weybosset	51	..
PAWTUCKET BANKS.					
First	..	160	Slater	..	152½
TRUST COMPANIES.					
Industrial	100	110	B. of A. L. & T.	50	..
Mercantile	..	90			
RAILROADS.					
N. Y., N. H. & H.	190½	215	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs.	50	70
Prov. & Spr.	102	111	Paw. Valley	140	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.					
*Am. Screw	247	258	Nic'ls'n File	50	..
Am. Supply	..	90	P. Haircloth	..	50
Ar'n & Sims	..	51			
INSURANCE.					
Equitable	30	34	Prov. Wash.	28	34½
Merchants'	34	..			
GAS AND ELECTRIC.					
Narra. Elec.	76½	80	Prov. Tel.	94½	98
*Prov. Gas	75½	80	Woon. Elec.	..	105
Pawt. Gas	72	76			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pr. & St. S. S.	..	160	R. I. Safe Dep.	100	..

*Ex dividend.

AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG.

(Reported by Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—The local stock and financial situation is changed but little from that of a week ago. At the banks money is again within reach of brokers with acceptable collateral, but the supply is of course not large, and as yet the effect is not felt on the market for local securities. In the latter all changes were fractional, and, with the exception of Air Brake, now 117 bid on the declaration of the regular 5 ⅌ cent. dividend, stocks are lower. Birmingham Traction closed at 16⅝@16¾, ⅜ lower than last week; Citizens', offered at 61¼, is ¼ below recent sales; Philadelphia Gas, at 19¼, shows ⅛ loss; Duquesne Traction closed at 24½ bid, somewhat firmer on the decision by which the company recovers $30,000 from the borough of Wilkinsburg for track laid.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The rates of discount during the last week were 2 ⅌ cent. for ninety days and 1¼ for thirty days. Gold continues to arrive from many points. Germany is bidding against Great Britain for the bullion, but the bulk of the consignments, being in sovereigns, will enter the Bank. Silver has been irregular and weak.

Business on the Stock Exchange was stagnant, and there is no prospect of immediate improvement. Dealings were confined to high-class securities, which advanced steadily. Consols rose 5-16. Foreigners dropped notably, Brazilians fell 1, and Argentines, issue of 1886, fell 2.

Little was doing in American railway securities, and the tendency was downward. Louisville and Nashville declined 2; Erie, 2; Denver and Rio Grande preference, 1¼; Lake Shore, 1; Ohio and Mississippi, Northern Pacific, Norfolk and Western, and Wabash preference went down ¾ each; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ½; Illinois Central, ½; Denver and Rio Grande common, ½; New-York Central, ½; Central Pacific, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé "A," and Missouri, Kansas and Texas declined ¼ each; Union Pacific rose ¼.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The auction sales of realty announced for to day are as follows, the first two being at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, three suits, Henry W. Johnson, referee 360, 362, and 364 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, beginning 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, three five-story flats, each 25 by 100, party walls. Due on judgment on each, about $21,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, east side of Broadway, 31.9 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 32.11 by 101.4 by 80 by 65. Due on judgment, $8,652.

AT THE CITY HALL.

Receiver's sale, William R. Keese as receiver of Benjamin F. Denniston, lot 32 by 100 feet, west side of Water or Ackerman Street, King's Bridge, 130.38 feet north of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad.

Father Burke in a City Church Again.

The Rev. Father Daniel Burke has been made assistant rector of the Church of Good Counsel, in Ninetieth Street, it is said, at the suggestion of Mgr. Satolli to Archbishop Corrigan. Dr. Burke sympathized with Dr. McGlynn. He would not commend Archbishop Corrigan's course in suspending Dr. McGlynn. Dr. Burke was at that time Professor of Philosophy and Metaphysics in Troy Seminary. He was informed that his services would be no longer needed in the seminary. He was made assistant rector at St. Leo's, then he was sent as an assistant rector to Highland Falls, N. Y.

Dividends.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1893.

A dividend of $1 per share will be paid on the 1st day of November, 1893, to the shareholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of September and reopened on the 31st day of October.
W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1893.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 16th day of October next, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 17th of October next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing Oct. 1, 1893, will be paid on and after Oct. 2 at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND SOUTH SIDE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1893.

The coupons due Oct. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Northern Trust Company in Chicago or at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York. JOHN H. GLADE, Treasurer.

OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING CO.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2 per cent.) on the Preferred Stock out of the Net Earnings of the Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1893, payable in Gold at the offices of Maitland, Phelps & Co., New-York, on and after Oct. 2, 1893.

The transfer books close on Sept. 25 at 12 o'clock M., and reopen on the morning of Oct. 3, 1893.
J. D. STEWART, Treasurer.
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 19, 1893.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW York, Sept. 22, 1893.

91ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Oct. 2, to which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

Elections.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Denver, Col., on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the seventeenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Oct. 2, 1893, until the morning of Oct. 23, 1893.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLlowing list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City 52 Wall Street

Chemical National 270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank 214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street

Central National 322 Broadway

Chase National 15 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street

Lincoln National 34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National 18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank 147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank 3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co. 20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co. 46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

United States Mortgage Co.,
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

CAPITAL	$2,000,000
SURPLUS	500,000

CHARTERED 1871.

We offer to investors, at par and interest, until further notice, our

5% FIRST MORTGAGE TRUST GOLD BONDS

in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100. These bonds are the direct obligations of the Company additionally secured by first mortgages on Improved Real Estate, deposited with the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company of New-York, as Trustee. Bonds are dated August 1st, 1893, payable in 20 years, and redeemable at option of Company after 5 years.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON .... President
LUTHER KOUNTZE .... Vice President
GEO. W. YOUNG ..... 2d Vice Pres't & Treas.
ARTHUR TURNBULL ..... Assistant Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT .... Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

William Babcock, S. Frisco,	Luther Kountze,
William E. Bailey, Seattle,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.,	Lewis May,
William P. Dixon,	Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer,	Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson,	Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul,	William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard,	Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel,	James Timpson.

This Company Transacts a General Trust Business.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
First Mortgage Carondelet Branch Bonds.

The above bonds, amounting to $245,000, mature Oct. 1, 1893. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum until Oct. 1, 1938, the present security and lien to remain in force, principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in United States gold coin. The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Vermilye & Co. of New-York to purchase the bonds at maturity at par and extend the same on their account. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extension may notify Messrs. Vermilye & Co. at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, on and after Sept. 15, 1893, to have the contract of extension and the new coupon sheets attached. Messrs. Vermilye & Co. reserve the right without notice to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders.
A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to purchase the above bonds at par, and accrued interest to delivery. Holders desiring to sell their bonds, will please not indorse them in any way.
VERMILYE & CO.,
16 and 18 Nassau St.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1893.

AT A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, HELD THIS DAY, THE UNDERSIGNED WERE REQUESTED BY THE HOLDERS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF BONDS TO ACT AS A COMMITTEE TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS WHO WISH TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE COMMITTEE ARE REQUESTED TO PROMPTLY SEND THEIR NAMES, ADDRESS, AND AMOUNT OF THEIR HOLDINGS TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

WM. H. MALE, Chairman.
39 WILLIAM ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
COMMITTEE.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit,
Available for Travelers in All Parts of the World.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF SCRIP ISsued by the receiver of the North River Construction Company to the stockholders of that company will be closed at 12 o'clock on Sept. 30, 1893, preparatory to final distribution. Dated Sept. 22, 1893. ASHBEL GREEN, receiver, North River Construction Company, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York City.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings.

OFFICE OF
THE COMSTOCK TUNNEL COMPANY.
115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of THE COMSTOCK TUNNEL COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Oct. 9, 1893, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HORACE H. THAYER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close Oct. 5, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 26, 1893.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1893.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.,
AT 112 WEST 18TH ST.,
HORSES, carriages, harness, whips, &c., belonging to private establishment, comprising
ONE pair strawberry roan horses, 5 and 6 years old, 15.3 high; well broken to single or double harness; excellent drivers.
ONE black cob, 6 years, 15.1; well broken to single or double harness; fine action.
All the above are believed to be sound, kind, and gentle; used to city driving.
CARRIAGES by Healey & Co.
ONE brougham, pole, and shafts.
ONE mail phaeton.
ONE Lenox phaeton, pole, and shafts.
ONE Victoria.
ONE runabout.
All in good condition; all of latest design and made to order.
ONE set English coach harness.
ONE set French coach harness.
ONE set single harness.
All silver mounts. Whips, robes, blankets, and stable equipments.
Catalogues at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations:

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and thereafter having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D.,
President.
[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D.,
Secretary and Executive Officer.
Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.
MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Legal Notices.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SALOMON MARX and Randolph Guggenheimer, plaintiffs, against SALVATORE PANELLA, Anna Panella, his wife; Ellen J. Shanks, George Call, Daniel W. McKeenan, composing the firm of George Call & Company; Henry W. Benedict and Robert A. Fowler, composing the firm of Benedict & Fowler; Christopher Nally, Zacharias S. Oppenheimer, Thomas Graham, Jr., Rita Graham, his wife; William J. Brereton and Jesse McIntosh, composing the firm of Brereton & McIntosh; Vincenzo Mangialetti and Gaitano Mangialetti, composing the firm of Mangialetti Bros.; Archibald T. MacKenzie, Edward G. Worley and David Robb, composing the firm of Worley & Robb; The Vermont Marble Co., Theodore Westing, George F. Werner, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 23d, 1893. GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and P. O. address, No. 46 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendant, Anna Panella: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 22d day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the new County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated September 22d, 1893.
GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York. s25-law7wM

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, plaintiff, vs. SALVATORE PANELLA, Anna Panella, his wife; Emil Nicolai, Michael Clair, Zacharias S. Oppenheimer, The E. T. Weymouth Company, George Call, and Daniel W. McKeenan, composing the firm of Call & Co.; Ellen J. Shanks, Thomas Graham, Jr., Rita Graham, his wife; Antonio Guidera, Graciano Guidera, composing the firm of A. Guidera & Brother; Edward G. Worley and David Robb, composing the firm of Worley & Robb; The Vermont Marble Company, Theodore Westing, George F. Werner, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 24, 1893.

To the above-named defendant, Anna Panella: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 22d day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the new County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated September 22, 1893.
GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address No. 46 Wall St., New-York. s25-law7wM

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CANAL STREET BANK.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by this court receiver of the property and assets of the Canal Street Bank, in the City of New-York; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require: 1. All persons indebted to such corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 415 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and to pay the same on or before the 2d day of November, 1893. 2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me on or before November 2d, 1893, at the place aforesaid. 3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, and exhibit and prove their claims to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893. 4. All persons holding any open or existing contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893.
ANTONIO RASINES, Receiver,
415 Broadway, New-York City.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, Attorney for Receiver, 165 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1893.
RICHARD S. EMMET, ROBERT E. ROBINSON, Executors. my29-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline L. Walker, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Vanderbilt Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of January, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1893.
je26-law6m ASHBEL GREEN, Executor.

Hotels.

"THE CROISIC,"
CORNER 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Entrance 7 West 26th St.
Desirable apartments to rent. Day and night service and elevator. Steam heat, gas, and electric light.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or
United States Mortgage Co.,
Agent and Attorney for Owner,
59 Cedar street.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16TH ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK,
(one block east of Union Square.)
A QUIET HOTEL OF ESTABLISHED REPUTATION WITH A CUISINE OF NOTED EXCELLENCE. MODERATE TERMS FOR PERMANENT GUESTS. AMERICAN PLAN. A FEW SINGLE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN AT VERY LOW RATES FOR THE SEASON.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL
BROADWAY AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
NEW MANAGEMENT, NEW FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SANITARY PLUMBING, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
ROOMS FROM $1 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Free transfer of baggage by our own conveyance to and from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AND WEST SHORE RR.
N. B. BARRY, PROPRIETOR,
late proprietor of Hotel Glenham, 5th Av., N. Y.

THE JEFFERSON,
FORMERLY HOTEL DAM,
102, 104, 106 EAST 15TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.
Furnished and unfurnished apartments.
Rooms single and en suite, transiently or by the year. Hotel thoroughly renovated; new plumbing throughout.
JOHN CHATFIELD.

WHY RENT A HOUSE when you can have every home comfort and no cares!!!!
BEFORE YOU DO, SEE THE FAMOUS
SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
GRAND BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.
THIS NEW HOTEL HAS
large rooms, a superb location, and reasonable rates.
Two choice unfurnished suites to let by year.
Three choice furnished suites for the year or season.
American plan only. Early application necessary.
E. N. WILSON.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., NEW-YORK.
ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN.
GEORGE MURRAY.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH, 57TH STS. AND 7TH AV.
The select fire-proof family hotel of New-York City.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Also apartments adjoining,
Three to seven rooms, furnished or unfurnished,
With or without hotel service.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West Forty-second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL NEW NETHERLAND.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th Av., 59th St. and Central Park.
The Model Hotel of the World.
Prices reduced for the Winter to suit the times.
Orchestral music, morning and evening.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West Forty-Second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

SAN MARCO,
21 and 23 West 32d St., between 5th Av. and Broadway.—American plan; suites with bath and toilet; transients $2 to $3 per day.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,
BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.
European plan. Absolutely fire-proof. Desirable suites at reasonable prices for the Winter.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St., close to terminus of 6th Av. elevated and Broadway cable road. Latest improvements in fire-proof construction, sanitary purity, and homelike privacy and convenience of apartments.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

CHEAP, DESIRABLE HOUSES
TO LET.
2,119 MADISON AV., COR. 133D ST.;
just thoroughly renovated; rent, $900.
457 EAST 57TH ST.;
extra wide street; rent, $800.
61 EAST 132D ST.;
low rent, $650.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

1 West 39th St., near 5th Av.,
handsomely furnished four-story residence, in excellent order; rent, $3,800.
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LEFT-OVER HOUSES, WEST SIDE; REduced rents, $720 to $1,800. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d St.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET HANDsomely-furnished apartment; unusual chance for any one wishing elegant, refined home. E. MILLER, 200 West 57th St.

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ST. GEORGE,
STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, &c.
Apartments to lease from Oct. 1,
$1,200 to $1,500.
For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to
JOHN G. FOLSOM,
14 BIBLE HOUSE.
We have no branch office.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.
Rent, $500 up, including
heat, light, service, ice water, &c.,
CUMBERLAND,
BROADWAY, 5TH AV. AND 22D ST.
Elevator runs all night.
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A.—THE LORING. Rents, $40 to $70
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

21 EAST 21ST ST.—Very desirable flat, seven rooms and bath; also servants' and storeroom on top floor; heated and drying room; first-class fire-proof building; passenger elevator; door attendant; $1,400 yearly.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

THE WESTMINSTER,

East 16th St., adjoining Westminster Hotel. New-York's only apartment house connecting with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of home, conveniences and independence of a hotel.

Two Handsomely Furnished Suites

Parlor, four bedrooms, and bath, absolutely fire-proof,

To Lease from October to June.

One special apartment to rent in Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and 16th St.; first floor, corner, 5 sunny rooms, with bath and private hall; sumptuously furnished, rugs, divans, &c.; American or European plan.

FOR PHYSICIAN.—First floor apartment to rent, fully furnished, in The Westminster, 16th St., near Irving Place. Has always been occupied by physician.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET EXquisitely furnished apartment; best location, near Central Park. Address B., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

TO LET—A thoroughly-furnished sunny apartment; ten rooms; the Berkshire, 500 Madison Av. and 52d St.

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UNFURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET IN absolutely fire-proof apartment house, No. 12 West 18th St.; immediate possession. Inquire of janitor.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

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of
IDLE INQUIRIES,
but responses which
MEAN BUSINESS,
FOLLOW THE ADVERTISING OF REAL ESTATE IN THE COLUMNS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
YOU CAN SELL OR LET
BUSINESS PROPERTY OR DWELLINGS AND RENT APARTMENTS QUICKER AND TO BETTER ADVANTAGE IN THIS WAY THAN THROUGH ANY OTHER MEDIUM.
IF YOU HAVE FAILED BY OTHER METHODS, TRY THIS.
RESULTS IMMEDIATE, EXPENSE SMALL.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—The lease of the Madison Square Bank Building, situated in the most prominent position in New-York City, corner of 25th st. and Broadway, having a frontage on Broadway west, 5th Av. east, and the Worth Monument south. Lease extends over a period of thirteen years from the 1st of last May.

Full particulars can be had by applying to the receivers at the bank. Any offer for the lease which may be satisfactory to the receivers will require the approval of the court, the receivers reserving the right to reject any and all bids.
MILES M. O'BRIEN,
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Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

PRIVATE HOUSES EXCLUSIVELY.—Sale and rent. WINANT,
500 Madison Av., near 52d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

ARLINGTON, N. J.—Two lots on wide street; sewers, water, and gas all in; for sale on easy terms, cheap; must be sold. Address LOTS, Box 207 Times Office.

Real Estate at Auction.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT PALISADES PARK,
W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF A. FRED SILVERSTONE, ASSIGNEE,
Auction Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 2 P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES AT PALISADES PARK.
Train Leaves Erie Depot at 1:30 P. M.

This sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the property, which has hitherto been reserved, owing to the necessity of the case, will be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. Great bargains may be expected. Water in pipes, sewerage, and other fine improvements at trifling outlays make this property highly desirable. The coming North River bridge will enhance its value greatly. Maps and free passes can be had by applying to
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
14 Chambers St., New-York.
J. J. GLEASON, Attorney.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, TUESDAY, OCT. 3, at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH FOLEY, DECEASED.
Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot,
212 EAST 10TH ST.,
between 2d and 1st Avs., 25x92, all improvements.
ALSO
Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot,
214 EAST 10TH ST.,
adjoining above, 25x3x92, modern conveniences, all in first-class order. Terms favorable.
Maps at auctioneers', 149 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1893,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
5 choice lots, north side
112TH ST.,
375 feet east of 8th Av.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, NO. 319 EAST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against William F. Lett, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the fourth day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-second street, between the First and Second Avenues, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, distant two hundred and forty feet (240 ft.) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of Seventy-second Street and running thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the middle line of the block between Seventy-second Street and Seventy-third Street; thence easterly along said middle line thirty feet (30 ft.); thence southerly again parallel with the east line of Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the northerly line of Seventy-second Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-second Street thirty feet (30 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 6th, 1893. S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s7-2awSwM&Th&Oct4

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, NO. 321 EAST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against William F. Lett and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the fourth day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, between the First and Second Avenues, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street distant two hundred and seventy feet (270 ft.) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of Seventy-second Street; running thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the middle line of the block between Seventy-second Street and Seventy-third Street; thence easterly along said middle line thirty feet (30 ft.); thence southerly again parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the northerly line of Seventy-second Street; and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-second Street thirty feet (30 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 6th, 1893. S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s7-2awSwM&Th&Oct4

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, NOS. 319 AND 321 East.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against Samuel Ellis Briggs and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the fourth day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second (72d) Street, distant two hundred and forty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second (2d) Avenue and Seventy-second (72d) Street, and running thence northerly and partly through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-second (72d) and Seventy-third (73d) Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Seventy-second (72d) Street sixty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second (2d) Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to said northerly side of Seventy-second (72d) Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-second (72d) Street sixty (60) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 6th, 1893.
S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s7-2awSwM&Th&Oct4

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or sewer in a private family; will be found willing and obliging, with best of city reference. Address N. A. D., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Lady giving up housekeeping would like to obtain a situation as chambermaid and waitress for thoroughly-competent and trustworthy girl. 61 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl speaking German and English, in fine family, as chambermaid or waitress; first-class city references; wages, $18. At her parents', Mrs. Faust, 174 East 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By educated North German girl in fine private family as chambermaid or waitress; best references; wages, $18. 813 2d Av. Janitor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call or address 174 East 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Lady's Maid.—By a young Protestant; good reference. Call, Monday, at 321 West 44th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist at waiting; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 13 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamber work and assist waiting; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference. 19 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with waiting in private family; good reference. 575 8th Av.; McAllister's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl, in a private family; good references. Address N. C. P., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant girl; seven years' reference from last place. 509 10th Av.; ring second bell to left.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging. 271 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid in hospital; good reference for institution. Roberts, 844 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Maid.—Willing to travel; willing and obliging. Address L. D., 270 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call at 501 West 40th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl, speaking English; best city references. Call at 166 West 29th St.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl. Call at 227 East 69th St. Mrs. Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid; has four years' references. 841 8th Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl. Address F. F., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber maid and waitress in private family; good reference. Address K. K., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; good reference. Call at 51 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; city reference. Call at 306 West 19th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in nice American family; good reference. 207 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a young English girl; best city reference. Address M. W., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Address F. R., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in private family; good references. N. H., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference; no cards. Call at 306 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; good city reference. 4 Cannon St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined, quiet young lady as resident companion to lady; salary not so much an object as a good quiet home; excellent reference. Address Box 125, Haverstraw, N. Y.

COMPANION.—By an educated lady to go abroad as companion if expenses are paid. Address D. O., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

RESIDENT COMPANION.—By a refined, quiet young lady as resident companion to lady; salary not so much an object as a good, quiet home; excellent reference. Address Post Office Box 125, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; understands all branches cooking; wages, $40; city reference. Address G. V., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; dinner parties and luncheons; city or country; best city reference. 159 West 31st St., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; willing to do plain washing in private family; good baker; best city reference; last employer seen. 157 West 33d St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook and laundress in small private family; good shirt ironer; good city references. 241 West 30th St.; ring bell twice.

COOK.—By a woman as good family cook; in private family; good baker; understands her business; good reference. Address E. L., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a respectable woman by the day; can do all kinds of work in gentleman's house; well recommended. Address N. H., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook and do coarse washing, or would go as kitchenmaid; in a private family; good city reference. A. P., 120 East 25th St. Call Monday.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent family cook; soups, meats, desserts, bread, pastry; willing to do coarse washing if required; best city references. F. B., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook and laundress, work; daughter as waitress or nurse; neat sewer; together or separate; city or country. Best, 6 St. Mark's Place.

COOK.—By a woman with good reference, to go out by the day, week, or month. 336 East 40th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish woman as cook in a first-class private family; first-class city references. A. M., 101 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family. 59 East 103d St.; call Monday.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook; will assist with washing; best city reference from last place; no cards. 325 East 37th St.

COOK.—By an experienced and first-class cook; can give the best city references from last place. Address 322 East 36th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman to go out by the day as cook; or by the week; first-class city references. 178 East 80th St.; ring Owen's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and laundress; by day or week; personal city reference. F. Stubbs, 434 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class American cook; best reference. 563 3d Av., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, by the day or week; good city reference can be given. C. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 525 5th Av., corner 44th St., in candy store.

COOK.—By a young French lady as cook in a small family; best references. Address R. K., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 145 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; will assist in washing; best city reference. Address C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good plain cook and laundress; good references. Call at 242 East 46th St.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a colored woman; good plain cook; small private family; coarse washing; city reference. Address 131 West 53d St., basement.

COOK.—First-class; understands dinners, luncheons; good baker; city references. Address 303 7th Av., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a girl as cook in small private family; wages, $20; good reference. Call at 169 East 23d St.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—Swedish; many years' experience; highest city references; wages, $50. Address S. Y., 209 East 25th St., first flat.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. 204 East 56th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook and baker; no washing; reference; city or country. 211 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a good cook willing to assist with the wash. Can be seen at present employer's, 348 East 78th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all its branches; seven years' reference. 223 East 59th St., first flight, left.

COOK.—By a good family cook; excellent baker; nice desserts; good meat and poultry cook; city reference. Address E. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook in small private family; good city references. 169 East 64th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family. J. Mueller, 9 Goerck St.

COOK.—In small family, or to do housework. Call, from 10 to 2, at 440 West 26th St., near 10th Av.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; has best city reference. 200 West 31st St.; ring Bell 1.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; good city reference. Address A. B., 808 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrées, game, and dessert; fully capable of taking full charge of kitchen and do marketing; four years' city reference. Address M. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in all branches; excellent references; no objection to a first-class boarding house; none need apply unless they pay at least $30. 231 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By an excellent young Swedish woman; expert in French, English, and American cooking; in private family, large or small; exceedingly high reference. L. M., Advertisement Office, 162 East 23d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and laundress; private family; understands all kinds of desserts and baking; best city reference; wages, $20. Address T. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged, reliable American Protestant; bread and biscuit baker; small family in country; good home preferred to high salary; references. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly understands all her duties in every respect; willing and obliging; first-class references; wages, $40. Call or address M. P., 231 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good family cook and baker; private family in the city; will do coarse washing if required; understands her business; city reference. Address S. C., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook; all kinds of French cooking; got up company dinners, lunches; all kinds of fancy creams; city or country; best city reference. Address B. S., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; best of reference from last place; no objection to short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at 443 West 33d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing; is first-class laundress; best references. Mrs. Hanley, 423 West 42d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by day, week, or month; washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 149 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young girl brought up in England; is a good cook and laundress, and can take any girl's place in the house; best city references. 219 East 47th St.; ring top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class; to go out two or three first days of week; excellent housecleaner; thorough worker; best city reference. Address L. P., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young married Frenchwoman; only in private family; to clean rooms or washing. Address Mrs. D., 129 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable settled colored woman to do scrubbing, cleaning office, or plain washing. 227 West 27th St., top floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as good cook by the day or week, or do plain washing. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, to go out by day; cleaning or any kind of work; first-class city reference. Mrs. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good laundress, or housecleaning. 162 West 28th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—Knows her business thoroughly, desires patronage of persons wanting the services of a strictly first-class fitter and select designer; accustomed to choice work; makes all gowns; moderate rates per day and week; town and country. Address Select References, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; wishes a few more customers by the day in private families; perfect fitter and draper; remodels; references; terms, $1.75. Address Miss E. Campbell, Box 289 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; cutting and fitting by the day; in private family. Address L. C., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; a few engagements in families; good fitting, neat sewing, and style; $2.50 per day. Nellie Sullivan, 207 East 82d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; for young ladies and misses; would like few more engagements by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; best of reference. Address M. R., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; just back from Paris; wants to make elegant dresses at her home at moderate prices; guarantee best made and work shown. Call at 44 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Frenchwoman as first-class children's dressmaker; willing to fix over lady's dresses; by the day or the week. Address E. B., 224 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; good skirtmaker; will also fix over dresses and alter; wishes few more customers. Address Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By German of good family as lady's maid or seamstress. Apply at 182-184 East 7th St. Koch.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, a few more customers by the day; first-class references. Dressmaker's bell, 180 West 88th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; good skirt maker; will also fix over dresses and alter; a few more customers. Address Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; work out; latest Paris styles; terms, $3 per day. Linda Donaldson, 311 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; just returned from Paris; terms, $3.00 per day, or will take work home. Mlle. A. W., 152 East 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker, lately established, a few more customers. Call at 224 West 18th St. Mrs. Frighiora.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; out by the day; terms $3. Formerly 1,212 Broadway. M. A. Hall, 311 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; would work for $2 per day; highest reference. Address Leonie, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKING.—By day, $1.50; ladies' or misses'. Mrs. Buckingham, 311 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; by day in family; good fitter. Murray, 140 West 62d St.

HAYES, FORMERLY WITH MME. DIEDEN, makes gowns from $10 to $15; reference; tailor-made a specialty. 202 West 43d St.

SUITS STYLISHLY MADE AT SHORTEST notice; latest Parisian styles; moderate prices; dresses renovated and redraped equal to new; also competent person by day. Address French Dressmaker, 225 East 39th St.

Governesses.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—Experienced teacher of English, French, music desires to fill her morning hours; three years' references from last position. Teacher, 200 West 100th St.

GOVERNESS.—North German, college graduate in French, as private teacher in American family; German, French, English branches; music; needlework; best city references. Address Governess, 48 East 58th St.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By a respectable young girl; French; first-class teacher; very well educated; understands dressmaking; in private family; good city references. Address L., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady in first-class Christian family; teaches young children, and if desired takes full charge of them; best references. Address A. D., Box 394 Times, Up-Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young German lady graduate as governess; teaches German, French, and English branches; music; good references. Address E. G., 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a position for her German governess, whom she can highly recommend; music, German, and elementary English. Post Office Box 60, Irvington-on-Hudson.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-certificated German lady as governess in family or school; teaches German, English, French, music. F., 146 St. Ann's Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French girl, highly educated, as governess or lady's maid; would like to travel; good references. Address A. T., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young English lady as nursery governess or companion in refined family; English branches; French; music; fancy work. Address C., 2,617 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—English; teaches English, music, (vocal and instrumental,) French, German, and rudiments of Latin; good testimonials and city references. Address G. C., 3 Court St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-recommended Swiss lady (diplômée) as governess or companion; in good family; excellent linguist; music, drawing; no objection to travelling. H. B., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—Parisian; good accent; for children about six years of age; very good sewer. S., 251 Columbus Av.

GOVERNESS.—Young English lady desires engagement as governess; English, music, drawing, &c. J. C. H., 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a Swiss lady, diplomée, afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, music, drawing; highest references; twelve years' experience. Address Geneva, Box 208 Times.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an energetic German lady as housekeeper and to superintend servants; good home preferred to high wages. Address W. W., Box 71, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow, without children, with a refined German family; is competent to take entire charge of household; best references. B. N., 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl lately landed, housework in small private family; willing and obliging. 488 6th Av., Room 8.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young American woman for general housework. Miss Kelly, 617 1st Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined young woman as lady's maid or companion to elderly lady and do light chamberwork; best city reference; no cards. Clarke, 213 East 76th St.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION TO A LADY.—By a French Swiss; good seamstress and hairdresser; good city reference. Call Monday, from 10 to 4, at M. R., 100 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisienne; understands dressmaking; good packer and traveler; obliging; city reference. Address Josephine, care of dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; does not understand hair dressing, but would be willing to learn; good references. 239 East 94th St., Ryan's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; good family seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. Address S. K., 258 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid for young lady; is good seamstress; best city reference. 116 West 26th St., basement.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—No objection to country; best city reference. Address Seamstress, 50 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent in all her duties; a fine sewer and very good packer; first-class reference. Mme. Bouiron, 108 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; also good packer; best reference. Address S. J. S., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; best city references. Address E. S., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; good packer; good city reference. Address 202 West 83d St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class hairdresser; can cut and fit; city reference. Address B. C., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By North German Protestant as maid to young ladies; first-class seamstress; perfect cutter and fitter; also good needleworker; only in first-class American family; best city references. Address 69 Avenue A.

MAID.—By a young French girl, just back from Europe, as maid for growing children; plain sewing; willing to give French lessons. Address, Monday, at 211 West 31st St.

MAID, &c.—By an entertaining American as maid and companion to grown children or invalid lady; good seamstress with dressmaker; also a large range of fancy work. C., 990 6th Av.

MAID.—To old or invalid lady; understands marketing; good seamstress; city or country; good city reference. Call or address 107 East 31st St.

MAID.—By a French maid; competent in all her duties; three years' best reference. Address R. B., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Experienced; in private family; also chambermaid; willing and obliging; references. Call or address Bellwood, 634 East 138th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best of city reference. Address M. N., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; wages, $20. 200 East 46th St. Downing.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in an American private family; best city references. 163 East 110th St., second floor; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best references; city or country. 201 East 63d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as cook and laundress for a private family; good reference. Call at 222 West 18th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; good city references. Call or address, three days, E. F., 222 West 21st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in small family. Call or address 40 West 38th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in a private family; can give the best of city reference. 809 6th Av., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; excellent cuff and collar ironer; present employer can be seen. E. L., 650 3d Av.

Nurses.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL, 24 YEARS old, just arrived, as nurse for children; good plain sewer. Call or address 290 1st St., Brooklyn.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By a young woman as child's nurse; understands bottle feeding and capable of taking entire charge. 132 East 32d St., first bell.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By a young woman as competent child's nurse; reference. 101 East 63d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent Scotch Protestant in private family as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of baby from birth; thoroughly competent; wages, $22 to $25; no cards. M. P., 2,138 7th Av.; call two days.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge; has the best of city references. Address G. M., 650 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman to take charge of a young baby in a Jewish family. Apply 142 East 28th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse for infant or grown-up child; six years' best city reference. Call, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-reliable young woman as nurse to growing children; is a very good seamstress; can furnish first-class city references. Address M. S., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as first-class nurse, not a professional, as attendant to lady or gentleman; best city references from families and doctor. Nurse, 325 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a refined young Parisian girl, (Protestant,) speaks French only, to take care of grown children; the best references can be given. Address M. L., 220 East 21st St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a French person, Protestant, experienced, to take full charge of growing children or as maid to young ladies; best city references. Address Competent, 41 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By a German girl as experienced nurse to take charge of small baby or growing children; speaks French and English; best city reference. Address Y. R., 116 West 26th St., basement.

NURSE.—Scotch; experienced; trustworthy; as infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge and bring up by hand; very highest references. Apply Mackenzie, 289 Graham St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSE.—By a young German Protestant woman as nurse to children from 2 years up; best city reference. Address 335 East 81st St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Protestant nurse; would care for grown children; light housework; plain sewing; best city reference. K. Y., 990 6th Av.

NURSE.—Lady desires situation for her nurse for growing children; highest recommendations. Address 37 Gramercy Park.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; German; takes care of a baby; good city reference. 357 West 37th St.; ring Laven's bell.

NURSE.—To growing children; good seamstress; assist with light duties; good city reference. Call or address 107 East 31st St.

NURSE.—By a North German girl, well educated, as nurse. E. Schinbaum, 1,533 2d Av.

Nursery Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French nursery governess; Parisian Protestant; experienced; in family; first-class city references. Address 224 West 19th St., second bell. Mrs. Marty, dressmaker.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an intelligent and refined North German as nursery governess or companion; best references from present employer. Address H., Box 311, Newport, R. I.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable person as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children; or chambermaid; good references. Address 527 East 13th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as seamstress or lady's maid in private family; speaks English; can give first-class reference. Call at 114 West 63d St. Miss Nordin.

SEAMSTRESS.—Is thoroughly-competent in all kinds of family sewing, embroidering, and fancy work; first-class references. Can be seen at 614 3d Av.; ring first bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; very good fitter for underwear and dressmaking wishes to go out by the day. P. R., 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking; city reference. Address E. S., 1,052 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl; in a private family; will be disengaged Monday afternoon; good city references. Answer, stating wages, M. A. C., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly experienced in carving and serving all courses, wines, salads, &c.; city or country; best references. Call 301 East 41st St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS AND PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant girl as waitress and parlormaid; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 46 West 52d St., present employer's.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as waitress or chambermaid; good city references. 322 East 57th St.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced young girl in small private family as waitress and chambermaid; best city references. Call 405 West 40th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 60 East 34th St.; call before 12 Monday.

WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class waitress in private family; willing and obliging; best reference. 466 7th Av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; can see the lady. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 125 East 36th St.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced waitress or chambermaid in private family; city or country; best reference. 218 West 30th St.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young Protestant girl; has best city reference. Call or address 204 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant girl; good reference. 509 10th Av.; ring second bell to left.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly. Call, for two days, at 15 East 67th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—In private family; thoroughly competent to fill butler's place; best city reference. Address M., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid. 156 West 73d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first waitress; best city references. Call at 1,635 3d Av. Mrs. Gleim.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a reliable person as laundress; would take a family's fine washing; from $1 to 75 cents a dozen; can give the best of city references. Address Mrs. McGowan, care of Mrs. Burns, 128 West 31st St.

WASHING.—By a woman as excellent laundress to take a private family's fine washing to her home; ladies' and children's clothes satisfactorily done. Address M. K., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress a private family washing; terms reasonable; best references. 1,261 3d Av., third floor.

WASHING.—By a woman to take family washing, who thoroughly understands it; air dry; grass bleach; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

WASHING.—By a colored woman to take washing home or go out by the day; reference. Address S. F., 330 West 37th St., second floor.

WASHING.—A respectable woman would like family washing. 112 East 32d St. Mrs. Cassin.

WASHING.—Family washing, 75 cents to $1 a dozen. Mrs. Brennan, 327 West 25th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife; family going to Europe; will be disengaged the middle of next month; reference from present employer. Address H. W., 152 6th Av.

CARE OF INFANT.—By a respectable middle-aged woman; entire charge of baby from birth; has best of city reference—three years' from last employer. 105 East 26th St.

GRADUATE MASSAGE OPERATOR AND Invalid Attendant.—Experienced; highly recommended; open for engagements on moderate terms; willing to travel. Inquire 135 East 49th St.

HOUSEMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant girl; no objections to going a short distance out of town; good city reference; leaves her place on account of family going to Europe. Address A. A., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

JANITRESS.—By respectable couple to take care of apartment or flat; five or six rooms; willing to pay part rent; man understands all petty repairs; reference. Call or address C., 205 West 27th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong young girl, lately landed, in private family as kitchenmaid or chambermaid; willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at 19 West 24th St.; no cards.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family. 463 West 42d St.; ring three times.

KITCHENMAID.—By competent young woman as kitchenmaid in private family. 200 West 33d St., first floor.

MASSAGE.—Young Englishwoman, certificated as experienced masseuse, to ladies and children only; references from past patrons. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St., from 12 to 2 and from 5 to 6.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 29th St.; 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted and made over, rugs mended, curtains made, and other upholstering work; city or country; formerly with Mr. Jackson; first-class reference. Address Miss Caldwell, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG LADY, HIGHEST REFERENCES; French, English, music, would like position; school or family. Address L., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, BEST SOCIAL POSITION, accomplished, has had slight business experience; wishes congenial employment; companion, &c. Address Helene, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age, 37 years; thoroughly competent; good valet; excellent reference from first-class families. Address A. B., Box 208 Times.

BUTLER.—Englishman; in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; first-class city references. Address W., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER-MAID.—By young English couple; best of city references; thoroughly competent; city or country. Address A. B., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swede in private family; eleven years' New-York references; city or up the Hudson. Address A. Lindey, Hastings-on-Hudson or 1,070 Park Av.

BUTLER.—Colored; steady and experienced; thoroughly understands the care of fine tableware, serving dinner parties, and the usual work of a private family. W. P., 209 West 60th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By a young Japanese man; experienced in waiting on table and housework in private house; good references. Address T. K., Box 200 Times.

BUTLER.—Single handed; in private family; English; age 27; height, 5 feet 7 inches; thoroughly competent in duties; city reference. J. F., 999 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; 34; speaks English, French, and German fluently; excellent references. Address M.-G., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Thoroughly competent, as testimonials will certify; best of references and personally recommended. Call or address Antoine, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER AND VALET, OR TO TAKE CARE of Bachelor's Apartments—By a competent American; age 34; first-class reference; good nurse. Address Scarboro, 397 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-experienced and trustworthy Englishman; married; highest references from past and present employers. Address Martin, care of Joseph T. Thompson, 15 Broad St.

BUTLER.—Competent and reliable young man in private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. Address F. T., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET—COOK AND HOUSEkeeper.—By a married couple; thoroughly experienced; country preferred; good references. Address E., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman; three and a half years' best city reference; life abstainer; country preferred. Address H. B. Halton, 323 East 36th St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By English-trained single man; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; satisfactory personal reference. Address H. T., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; by an experienced man well up in his duties; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address W. M., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; well up in the duties; in private family; willing and obliging; excellent city references. Arthur, 214 East 41st St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By an Englishman; first-class city references; wages, $50. Address A. B., 209 East 25th St., first flat.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; with parlormaid preferred; Englishman; tall; good references. A Berry, Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; sober and industrious; first-class references; city or country. Call or address 107 West 37th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Lady for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, obliging; best of reference; city or country. Call at present employer's, 28 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—For my coachman; can highly recommend him; careful driver; thoroughly understands horses; honest, sober; married; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; age 28; just out of employment on account of the family selling their horses; last and former employers can be seen. J. M., 990 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; single; age 33; city or country; seven years' American references; thoroughly understands his business. Address A. B. P., care of Mrs. Connly, 140 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands proper care of fine horses, carriages, furnace, &c.; strictly temperate, sober, honest, and of good habits; best of references. Address Coachman, Box 202 Times.

COACHMAN.—Best city reference; disengaged on account of people going to Europe; last employer can be seen; married. Call or address J. J. F., harness store, 329 Western Boulevard.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; will be found willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. Address Pollard, 140 West 54th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By thoroughly-competent man; temperate habits; city references. Address Groom, care of janitor, 120 East 93d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man; strictly sober; height 5 feet 9½ inches; best English and American reference; city reference. J. M., 134 East 40th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; city references. Address P. Q., 101 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly-competent man; experienced city driver; excellent city reference; three years in last place. Veitch, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married man; thoroughly understands his business; fifteen years' city and country reference; last employer can be seen. Call or address R. T., 126 East 32d St., stable.

COACHMAN OR HORSEMAN.—Single; understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; ten years' best city reference. J. M. S., 221 East 41st St.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Married; no children; will take care of gentleman's place; experienced driver; country references. Dugan, 332 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; ten years' best city references from last employer; sober, honest; disengaged; giving up horses. Address P. F., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man of long experience; first-class driver; understands his business; highest city references; employer can be seen. G. L., 125 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; thoroughly understands his business; first-class driver; best city references. Apply at 13 East 27th St. Edwards.

COACHMAN.—Has long and satisfactory testimonials from last and former employers; in city; six years with last. Address E. D., 152 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; long references; Address F. C., 144 West 50th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; Protestant; first-class driver; willing and obliging; has excellent written and personal city or country references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; can be highly recommended by last employer. Ch. Ahlstrom, care of Frederick Lee, harness store, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By married man in the country as coachman or gardener or both combined; understands fine horses and carriages, also gardens, grounds, shrubs, glass, flowers, orchids and ferns; unexceptionable references. C. G. W., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young man; single; thorough horseman; understands care of harness and carriages; good driver; first-class reference from former and last employers; strictly temperate, which recommendation will certify; city or country. Address J. S., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; long experience; careful driver; understands milking; furnace; generally useful; city or country; first-class city reference. Address Willing, 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—By industrious young man; eight years' reference from last employer, who can be seen; will be found an excellent man in every respect; willing, respectful, and obliging. Address T. R., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. Address J. P., 454 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Experienced married man; no family; can give entire satisfaction; sober, civil, and industrious; eight years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. F. D., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; understands his business thoroughly; careful driver; disengaged in a few days; reference from present employers. Call or address J. B., care of Mason & Co., 77th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man as coachman who will be found a good, careful driver; strictly sober, honest, good man; can be seen with present employer. Address B. F. Frost, care of Mr. Clark, Riverside Drive, 90th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can fully recommend him as a very careful driver; thoroughly understands horses; honest, sober, single. Apply at 50 East 58th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single Protestant man; expert horseman; careful driver; takes splendid care of carriages and harness; excellent references; give me a trial. A. J., care M. Priest, 17 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By a North of Ireland Protestant who understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; very best city reference; will be found willing and respectful; age, 37 years. Address J. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By single German; age 30; first-class references. P. Schafer, 108 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden; care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 205 Times.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man; understands gardening in all its branches; hot and cold grapery; good references. Address W. D. Perry, Box 40, Tarrytown.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede to take care of garden, horses, cows, drive, and do general work; first-class references. Address E. B., 407 West 44th St.

GARDENER.—Age, 30; married; no children; understands the business well; can milk and drive; wife a good laundress; good references. Address M. C., 268 West 21st St.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—In permanent place; married; small family; four years' best reference. Address M. P. M., West Orange, N. J.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By single German; 30; experience in private and commercial places; references. Address F., 106 West 42d St.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By a single German, (30;) experience on private and commercial places; references. Address T., 106 West 42d St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man, a place as stable groom; good experience; reference. Apply to Isaac, 12 East 31st St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; tall; thoroughly competent; best city references. Address H. C., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By middle-aged man with private family; thoroughly understands the care furnaces and sidewalk, cellar, and can make himself generally useful at anything; best reference for honesty, sobriety. Address James, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a strong young man in private family as useful man; best reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at 19 West 24th St.; no cards.

Valets.

VALET OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—Accustomed to travel in Europe and America; highest references. J. Berger, 308 7th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER.—First-class; colored; has best city reference. Address Waiter, Room 1, 218 West 62d St.

WAITER.—By a colored man as waiter in private family; good city reference; willing and obliging. J., 135 West 27th St., rear.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class double-entry bookkeeper now open for engagement; strictly reliable; A1 New-York references; salary, $25 per week. Address O., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By a young man, 18, good penman, as office assistant; understands bookkeeping and collecting; best of references. Address Mortimer Frankel, 331 East 89th St.

POSITION AS SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, correspondent, translator, or similar work, by gentleman of education and experience; first assistant in large library; knowledge of literature and languages; willing to travel. R. Q. Darley, poste restante, Philadelphia.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a competent, experienced stenographer; good penman; highest reference; present employer's. Address Prompt, Post Office Box 2,396.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; educated and willing to hustle. Address J. W. L., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

TRAINED NURSE.—A well-trained man is open to an engagement; best city references. Address A. W., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL BOY.—By a young colored boy, work. Call 408 West 39th St.; C. Matett.

YOUNG MAN, RELIABLE, SOBER, IN PRIVATE family where he has a chance to learn butler's work. A. B., Box 20, 157 4th Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Best references from last place. Call, Monday, at 15 West 47th St.

MIDWIFERY, NURSING, AND MASSAGE School, 247 West 49th St.; terms reasonable. Send for catalogue.

WAITRESS.—First-class; will assist two days with chamberwork; reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 15 West 47th St.

WANTED—In an American family, North German Protestant girl as maid and nurse to growing children; must be competent to give instruction in German and sew; city reference required. Call on Monday, between 11 and 2, 48 East 61st St.

WANTED—A competent woman for general housework in flat; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; must sleep home. Apply, between 10 and 2, at 113 East 76th St. Mrs. Jones.

WANTED—A young woman as good plain cook to go to Summit, N. J.; Swedish preferred. Call at 46 East 29th St., Monday, Sept. 25, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A Protestant waitress, between 25 and 35 years of age, capable of filling butler's place; thoroughly first-class reference required. Apply Monday, from 9 to 12, at 9 East 67th St.

WANTED—In a private family, a first-class waitress, with best city reference. Call on Monday, between 11 and 2, 48 East 61st St.

WANTED—A young Protestant nurse competent to care for three grown children; must be good sewer. Apply 166 West 88th St.

WANTED—A young girl for general housework; German preferred; good wages; reference. Byrne, 302 West 47th St.

Excursions.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

THE CAPE MAY AND DELAWARE BAY NAVIGATION CO.'S seagoing iron steamboat

REPUBLIC,

celebrated for speed and stanchness, will take a ☞ limited number of passengers only, leaving Stonington Line Pier, new No. 36, N. R., at 9:30 A. M. each day.

Club members and friends will find the accommodations and services of the REPUBLIC all that can be desired. Best catering at club prices. A view of the race from START TO FINISH.

Tickets, $3 each race, on sale at office of steamer, 849 Broadway; at hotel ticket offices, Miller's, Equitable Building, and McBride's, 71 Broadway.

WEST POINT, Newburgh, & Poughkeepsie
Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.......9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Lost and Found.

LOST—BUCK-HANDLE CANE in Central Park; liberal reward. Return to 426 6th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1—38TH ST. 40 EAST.—Large, handsome second floor, with or without private table; also, third floor, front; reference.

1—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, or separately; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; references. 34 West 51st St.

1—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, TWO OR THREE desirable rooms, with board; references. 38 West 70th St.

21ST ST., 34 AND 36 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, with board; references exchanged.

22D ST., 24 WEST.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, for a small family; private table; reference.

23 EAST 43TH ST.—Large and small rooms, with board; also table board, references.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome rooms, en suite or singly; excellent board; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and attractive rooms, singly or en suite; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

34TH ST., 11 WEST, NEAR MANHATTAN Club.—Large sunny room, third floor front; reference.

37TH ST., 49 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; parlor floor dining room; references.

41 WEST 42D, OPPOSITE PARK.—Second-story front room; house first-class; table superior.

44TH ST., 218 WEST.—Attractive rooms, en suite or singly, with board; moderate; best references.

47TH ST., 16, 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second and third floor sunny rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references.

51ST ST, NO. 50 WEST.—Rooms en suite and single, with board; arrangements can now be made for the season; references.

51ST ST., 50 WEST.—Comfortable rooms with excellent table; references.

55TH STREET, NEAR MADISON AVE.—Large second story sunny room to let with board; private family; references. Address "Delta," Box 401 Times, Up Town.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, together or separately, with board; single rooms for gentlemen; references.

64TH STREET WEST.—Strictly private family will rent two large well-furnished rooms, with breakfast, to one or two gentlemen. Address West Side, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

72 WEST 46TH.—An attractive second-floor suite, with private bath; parlor; dining room; reference.

75TH ST., 119 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor and other rooms; private baths; superior table; references.

76TH ST., BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK AND Columbus Av.—Small American family will rent to two gentlemen (breakfast or full board optional) second saloon floor, bath adjoining; ample closets; gas logs in bathrooms; bay-window front; also large room on third floor; house recently and elegantly decorated for occupancy by owner; an exceptional opportunity for those seeking a refined and delightful home; table and appointments in keeping. Address L. T., Box 150 Times.

76TH ST., BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMbus Av.—Physician can have use of back parlor during office hours; board optional; term of years. Address A. B., Box 135 Times.

102 WEST 69TH ST., NEAR L STATION.—Very desirable large rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

104 WEST 79TH ST.—Rooms, singly or en suite, with superior board.

114 WEST 70TH ST.—Second floor, en suite; single room; private family.

127 MADISON AV.—Large and single rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; references.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, with board, can be obtained in strictly private family; three adults; location in block west of cathedral; opportunity seldom offered. Address C. B. F., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OR LARGE SINGLE room; new private house; English table; elegant location near West End Av., Riverside; good references. OSTEND, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED THIRD-STORY front room with board; open grate fire if desired; table exceptionally good; references exchanged. 132½ East 19th St., just out of Irving Place and Gramercy Park. Gentleman desiring quiet home life will find this to his advantage.

MADISON AV., CORNER 24 EAST 75TH ST.—Large, superior suites and single rooms; meals in apartment, or table d'hote; appointments first-class; elevator; Americans; references.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER OF 60TH ST.—Elegant second-floor suite, with board; other rooms; references.

SUNNY THIRD-FLOOR FRONT ROOM; Extra large closets; also hallroom; references. 434 Madison Av.

Furnished Rooms.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—Elegantly-furnished floor to lease; also hall and square rooms; breakfast optional.

22 EAST 34TH ST.—To let, with private table, a handsomely-furnished second floor.

29TH, 12 EAST, (5TH AND MADISON.)—Bachelor apartments singly, en suite; convenient principal hotels, clubs. Seen Sunday.

33D ST., 36 WEST.—To let, desirable office for physician or dentist; also two furnished rooms.

46TH ST., 62 WEST.—Very fine large rooms, en suite or singly; breakfast if desired; references.

48TH ST., 310 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished front room; also hallroom; for gentlemen; folding beds; private family.

56 WEST 47TH.—Second floor to rent to gentlemen; also other large and small rooms desirably furnished.

58 WEST 21ST ST.—Gentleman can have a bright, sunny room; all conveniences.

69 MADISON AV.—Bachelor apartments; bath; breakfast; male attendant; en suite or single.

116 WEST 69TH ST.—Furnished or unfurnished parlor floor in high-class private house, to a physician.

317 WEST 48TH ST.—Furnished room, with bath; private house; reference.

321 WEST 33D ST.—Handsomely-furnished square rooms; hot and cold water; $6 to $8; reference.

568 5TH AV., OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOTEL.—An elegant newly-furnished first-floor suite, with private bath; sun all day.

909 7TH AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, SQUARE ROOMS, with bath; central; choice location; first-class attendance; references. 27 West 31st St.

MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely-furnished newly-decorated alcove room; also square room; improvements. 363 Lexington Av. Owner.

WANTED—On east side first-class accommodations for three adults, two children, and nurse; two large rooms and one small one preferred; price must be moderate. Address M. H. L., 731 St. Nicholas Av.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL WINTHROP,

125TH ST. AND 7TH AV. BOULEVARD.
A FEW SUITES OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FACING THE BOULEVARD DRIVE TO RENT FROM OCT. 1.
DINING ROOM ON THE TOP FLOOR. THE HOTEL IS ONE BLOCK FROM THE ELEVATED, AND THE CABLE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

Rooms Wanted.

FOR FAMILY; FOUR ADULTS; ROOMS IN private house; West Side; rent, $23; references. Brown, 232 West 36th St.

Board Wanted.

WANTED—In the country, near New-York, a comfortable, sunny room and board for an invalid, where he may have the care and comforts of home. Please answer, stating terms and reference, Address B. F., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

Pianos.

FOR SALE—A fine CHICKERING PIANO in good order; $150; easy monthly payments or $125 cash. If not satisfactory at end of or within one year from date of purchase, money will be refunded toward the purchase of a NEW SCHUBERT, 29 East 14th St.

Miscellaneous.

CAPITALISTS, CONTRACTORS, AND PROmoters investigate in person or by agent track elevation in Chicago. H. FAUST, 187 North Paulina St., Chicago.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR RUBBER PONCHOS.—Phila. Depot of the Q. M. Dept., No. 1428 Arch St, Philadelphia, Sept 13, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Sept. 28, 1893, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with 1,000 Rubber Ponchos, like sample to be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Bids for delivery at other points will also be considered. Bidders must state earliest dates when they will make deliveries. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, and any information desired, will be furnished by this office upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rubber Ponchos," and addressed to the undersigned. A. F. ROCKWELL, Quartermaster U. S. Army. In charge.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
LAST WEEK.
HOPPER. | PANJANDRUM.
MISS LOIE FULLER
has consented to postpone her European tour for one week, and will appear
AT EACH PERFORMANCE
in her magnificent dance creations.
FRANCIS WILSON'S Production of ERMINIE, TUESDAY, OCT. 3. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

STAR THEATRE.—PRELIMINARY.
MR. AND MRS. W. H.
KENDAL.
(Under the direction of Daniel Frohman,)
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 9,
in Pinero's drama,
"THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY."
⁂ Sale at Star Theatre begins Oct 2.
⁂ Orders for any night may be addressed to Daniel Frohman, Lyceum Theatre.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:30. MAT. SAT. AT 2:30.
ENGLISH MILITARY TOURNAMENT.
200 SOLDIERS. 100 HORSES.
THIRD WEEK.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Mr. HENRY C. MINER, Proprietor
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
"IN MIZZOURA."

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. Hill, Manager
Last week of JANE, with Johnstone Bennett. To-night at 8:30.
LAST WEEK OF LOIE FULLER in Entire New Dances. To-night at 10:15.
Mat. Sat., JANE, 2:15, and FULLER, 4:30.
Monday, Oct. 2, CHARLEY'S AUNT.

BIJOU THEATRE. Broadway, near 30th St.
Nights 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
Last week—RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS, in the WORLD'S FAIR EDITION of the CITY DIRECTORY.
Next Monday, Oct. 2, THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
TO-NIGHT. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
HALLEN AND HART,
In the cheering conceit
THE IDEA.
The best company ever organized for farce comedy.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av.
Evenings at 8. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.
HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.
Next week—PRIMROSE AND WEST'S MINSTRELS.

LYCEUM THEATRE..........4th Av. & 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager
E. H. SOTHERN in SHERIDAN; or, THE MAID OF BATH.
At 8:15. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.
VAUDEVILLE AND BALLET.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
$1,000,000 Spent on Paintings and Art Objects.
Now exhibited, day and evening.
23D ST. AND 4TH AV.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:30.
Sixth and last week but one of the Great Musical Play Without Words.
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.

GARDEN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.
"Funniest play of the new season."—Times.
THE OTHER MAN.

CASINO. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
THE RAINMAKER OF SYRIA.
Comic Opera by Rosenfeld and Aronson.
Admission, 50 cents. Mat. Sat. at 2.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Sat'y at 2:15.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
HOYT'S
A TEMPERANCE TOWN.

NIBLO'S. At 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
THE LILIPUTIANS IN
A TRIP TO MARS.
Three Grand Ballets. "The Flying Heads."

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th St.
First Appearance To-night of the
3—SISTERS JONGHMANS—3
EUROPE'S GREATEST VOCALISTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
2D SUCCESSFUL MONTH.
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular Matinée Saturday.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat.
RICE'S Surprise Party Continuing Its Enormous Success. Crowded with Novelties. 1492
Foyer Art Gallery. 100th (Souvenir) night, Oct. 10.

Open from 1 P. M. until Midnight.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE.
Broadway and 28th St. Admission, 25 cents.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
The BOSTONIANS in ROBIN HOOD.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE, TO-NIGHT.
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB COMPANY OF LITTLE FOLKS AND EUROPEAN SPECIALISTS.
Mat. Every Day at 2 P. M. Evenings at 8.
Popular Prices, 25c., 35c., and 50c.

STAR THEATRE. EVE., 8:15. MAT., SAT., 2.
FREDERICK WARDE and LOUIS JAMES.
MON. EVE. TUES. EVE. Wed. & Sat. Mat. JULIUS CÆSAR. THUR. FRI. SAT. EVE. OTHELLO

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. Hanley, Mgr.
DAN'S TRIBULATIONS,
By Mr. EDWARD HARRIGAN.
WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

DORE'S SUBLIME PAINTINGS,
AT THE DORE GALLERY, 7TH AV., NEAR 53D ST. 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Broadway cable cars pass the door.

BOWLING ALLEYS TO LET TO BOWLING clubs only. Inquire of J. WALL, 919 6th Av., northwest corner of 52d St.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
OPENS TUESDAY, OCT. 3.
PORTER & JUDD, Managers.

NEW-YORK.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World
Seeing Is Believing.

Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. Opened Sept. 14. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

The NEW HOTEL, cottages, and the MOST COMPLETE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA will remain open until NOVEMBER or later.

2,500 FEET ELEVATION, in the great Warm Springs Valley, Virginia, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Magnificent mountain surroundings and climate.

Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Every bath from the flowing Hot Springs, including Hot Vapor, Hot Air, Hot Spout, (the most curative bath known,) Needle, Electric, Massage, &c. RAILWAY DIRECT TO THE SPRINGS.

Reached by the "F. F. V. LIMITED" Express of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with dining cars. One night's ride from either New-York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati. Nine hours from Baltimore and eight from Washington.

Full information at C. and O. offices, No. 362 Broadway, New-York; No. 513 and No. 1,421 Pennsylvania Av., Washington; 5th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, or address Dr. F. W. CHAPIN, Medical Director, or J. F. CHAMPLIN, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

The Turf.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING, SEPT. 11 TO 28.
SIX RACES EACH DAY,
COMMENCING AT 2:15 P. M.
Boats from Whitehall St., New-York, (Culver Route,) half-hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M. Boats leave foot East 34th St., New-York, (via L. I. R. R.,) 12:50, (1:00 special parlor car,) 1:20 P. M.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES.
MONDAYS, WED'S, FRIDAYS AT 2:30 P. M.
Special excursion, 50 cents; with admission, $1.25. Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

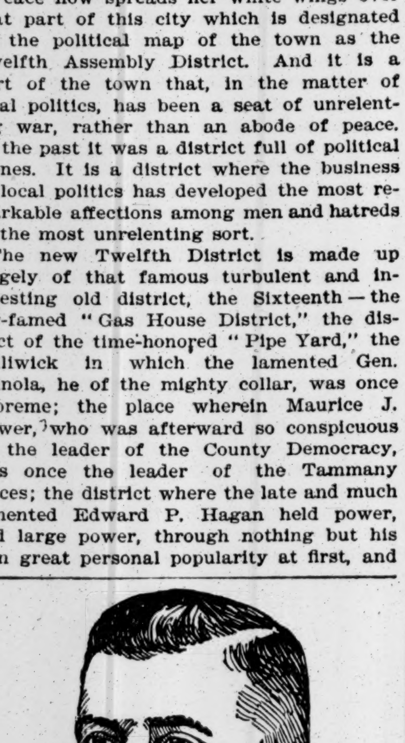
CHARLES F. MURPHY'S DISTRICT

ONCE THE SEAT OF MANY DEMOCRATIC FACTION WARS.

Now Peace Spreads Her White Wings There—The New Twelfth Assembly District Largely Made Up from the Old Sixteenth, or Gas-House, District—Where Spinola, Power, and Hagan Ruled and the "Pipe Yard" Flourished—Democratic Sentiment Growing.

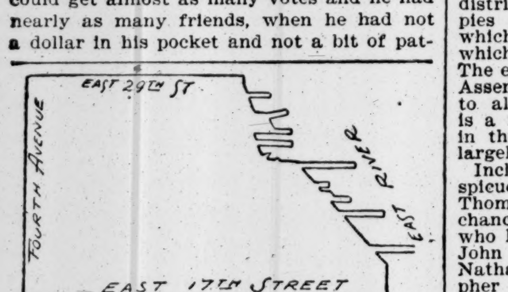
Peace now spreads her white wings over that part of this city which is designated on the political map of the town as the Twelfth Assembly District. And it is a part of the town that, in the matter of local politics, has been a seat of unrelenting war, rather than an abode of peace. In the past it was a district full of political stones. It is a district where the business of local politics has developed the most remarkable affections among men and hatreds of the most unrelenting sort.

The new Twelfth District is made up largely of that famous turbulent and interesting old district, the Sixteenth—the far-famed "Gas House District," the district of the time-honored "Pipe Yard," the bailiwick in which the lamented Gen. Spinola, he of the mighty collar, was once supreme; the place wherein Maurice J. Power, who was afterward so conspicuous as the leader of the County Democracy, was once the leader of the Tammany forces; the district where the late and much lamented Edward P. Hagan held power, and large power, through nothing but his own great personal popularity at first, and afterward with this wonderful personal popularity, backed up by the authority of leadership, which Tammany Hall in other days was compelled to give him.



Charles F. Murphy.

It is probably true, as it is now claimed in the district, that Edward P. Hagan had the largest personal following of any Tammany Hall leader. "Why," said one of the old-timers up there to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "Mr. Hagan could get almost as many votes and he had nearly as many friends, when he had not a dollar in his pocket and not a bit of patronage to apportion." This is a pretty large tribute for a constituent to pay to any politician, living or dead.



TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Citizen population at reapportionment of 1892	42,203
Voting population, based on the registration of 1892	9,202
Democratic plurality Cleveland over Harrison	3,306
Gilroy over Einstein	3,381

Then, too, this old Sixteenth District was the theatre of the work of that well-known Republican leader, Michael Cregan. Cregan, like Spinola, Hagan, and some of the others who made local political history interesting in that locality, has gone over to the majority that never decreases—the only majority that all politicians concede to be always and steadily upon the increase. The recollection of the famous controversy in which the Spinola-Rice campaign for Congress embroiled Cregan is still fresh in the minds of the people. How the Republican County Committee put Cregan upon the rack for his alleged work for Spinola as against Rice, how Cregan was disciplined and died, so his friends say, of a broken heart, is all of such recent date that it needs no rehearsal here.

"One more rally, boys; one more rally, and the 'Pipe Yard' is ours."

That was Gen. Spinola's cry and the cry of the Tammany folk of the district in the days when the County Democracy and the Republicans were more powerful in the old Sixteenth, the predecessor of the present Twelfth, than they are now.

Many a time was the famous collar of Spinola flashed through that district, erect in victory, but sometimes it was wilted by defeat. The high collar of Spinola is just as much a part of the history of the district as the "Gas House" and the "Pipe Yard." It is a memory now, but even those who fought against gallant "Old Spin" in his district fights cherish it.

The "Pipe Yard" is the place in which the Department of Public Works stores its sewer pipes, &c. For a laboring man to get a place in the "Pipe Yard" meant a season of comfort for him. "Why, all we had to do when we got a job in the 'Pipe Yard' was to see that the blue-bottled flies did not eat up the big pipes," said the old-timer yesterday.

This patronage in the "Pipe Yard" was once controlled by the County Democracy. Hence the Tammany cry of "One more rally, and the 'Pipe Yard' is ours." Imagine "Old Spin" singing that out at the top of his voice. It was a regular broadside sent out from over the fortress of that mighty collar.

Gen. Spinola dethroned Maurice J. Power as the Tammany leader of the old Sixteenth, Edward P. Hagan dethroned Spinola. Death dethroned Hagan and turned the leadership into the hands of his trusted friend in wet and dry weather, Charles F. Murphy, the present leader of the Twelfth Assembly District in Tammany Hall.

It is interesting to go back a little in the history of the old "Gas House" district. Early in the "seventies" Maurice J. Power was powerful there as the Tammany chieftain, having the advice and support of Edward Cooper. Dissatisfaction sprung up in 1876, and the opposition to the powers that were was headed by Gen. Spinola. It was resolved to submit the matter to the voters of the district, and the result was one of the biggest primaries ever held in this city. It was held in the Fall of 1876 in John Mullane's feed store at 231 East Twenty-second Street. The Tammany Committee on Organization appointed Police Justice Patrick Gavan Duffy to act as its Inspector. Robert C. Ennever was the Inspector for the Power faction, and Frank A. O'Donnell was the Inspector for the Spinola faction.

Nearly 4,000 votes were cast at this primary. The line was formed at 12 o'clock noon, and arrangements were made by caterers to furnish coffee and sandwiches to the men who were waiting to vote. The primary was a good-natured affair for a primary, and Spinola won by about 500 votes. The district was then reorganized by Tammany Hall, with Spinola and his friends in control. It was not long afterward that Edward P. Hagan's power began to be felt in the district. His leaning was always toward Tammany Hall, but Gen. Spinola was somewhat afraid of his popularity. At times Hagan was in the organization and at times out of it. He was elected to the Assembly for seven terms. Sometimes he ran on the Tammany ticket, sometimes on the opposition ticket.

In 1884 he won his election to the Assembly despite the opposition of Tamany Hall. Soon afterward he was taken into the Tammany organization, and he at once became a potent factor in the organization. There were a number of his friends, men who had stood by him through thick and thin, whom he wanted to get into Tammany with him. Gen. Spinola did not approve. Then began the struggle for the mastery, and this had a result in another famous primary election. It was held in the Fall of 1888 in Stuyvesant Hall, 343 East Seventeenth Street.

Gen. Spinola's Inspectors were on duty. Many stories are told as to what actually took place. One is to the effect that the Spinola men got possesion of the hall in which the primary was being held and that they proposed to delay matters so that the Hagan forces, who were waiting their chance outside to vote, could not do so before the polls were closed. The Hagan men broke into the room, the Spinola Inspectors jumped out of the back windows, and the Hagan men reorganized the primary. The Spinola forces withdrew, and there was no definite result from the primary. The matter was then submitted to the Tammany Committee on Organization, and a Committee on Reorganization was appointed. The result was that Mr. Hagan was made leader of the district.

He never lost a battle after that. When he died, early this year, his death plunged the whole district in grief. In the way of personal popularity he was a most remarkable man. After his death his friends raised a fund of nearly $25,000 for his widow and child. The question as to who his successor as leader of the new Twelfth District should be was very soon decided. There was little or no opposition to the selection of Charles F. Murphy, who had been Mr. Hagan's trusted friend for years. His place of business is at Twentieth Street and Second Avenue. Alderman William H. Murphy is his brother, and, like Leader Murphy, Alderman Murphy was very close to Mr. Hagan. Assemblyman Frank A. O'Donnell was another one of the men who always stood close to Mr. Hagan. Mr. O'Donnell never left Tammany Hall, but in the days when Mr. Hagan was on "the outside," he was always trying to get him "inside."

Leader Murphy is now doing his utmost to secure the nomination for Senator to succeed Thomas Cunningham, who was Senator Hagan's successor, for Mr. O'Donnell, and the chances are reasonably good.

Certain it is that the Tammany organization of the new Twelfth Assembly District is in splendid shape. The young men appear to be in control and they all work in complete harmony with Leader Murphy. As nearly as can be ascertained now, there are no Tammany dissensions in the district. The General Committee of Tammany has more than 300 members in the Twelfth, the District Committee about 1,000. The Chairman of the General Committee is John Mullane, the Vice-Presidents are John B. Doerr and Warden O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital, the Secretaries are P. A. Whitney and John J. McGrath, two old-timers in the fights in this district, and the Treasurer is James Smith. The Chairman of the District Committee is Edward C. Foley. The headquarters of the Tammany organization in the Twelfth are at 326 East Twenty-first Street, in Gramercy Hall. The largest Democratic club in the district is the Onawanda, which now occupies a house at 348 Second Avenue, and which grew up from a small social club which was started about twenty years ago. The election district Captains in the Twelfth Assembly District are first-rate, according to all the testimony, and, besides, there is a very large number of influential men in the district who aid Mr. Murphy very largely in his work in the district.

Included in the list of Tammany's conspicuous men in the Twelfth are Senator Thomas Cunningham, who has declined the chance of a renomination for the Senate and who hopes to see Mr. O'Donnell nominated; John B. Doerr, James Smith, John Hanley, Nathan Fernbacher, Commissioner Christopher Wehrum of the Board of Education, Commissioner of Accounts Charles G. F. Wahle, Philip Donohue, Peter Murray, Walter Byrne, who succeeded Mr. Hagan in the Assembly, and who is now Assistant Secretary of the Board of Electrical Control; William Meehan, Major Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Civil Justice Lachmann, Edward C. Stone, Deputy Attorney General William J. Lardner, Patrick Craig, William Padian, ex-Judge William H. Kelly, Michael J. Langan, James W. Gerard, Jr., John Kelly, Edward B. Lafetra, Frank Hovey, Leopold Worms, Peter Lawler, Capt. James Daly, John J. Murphy, Patrick J. Cody, John Doran, Isaac H. Dahlmann, Thomas Crawford, Robert De Witt, Bryan Henry, William Kenney, Martin Horan, and Lawrence Collins.

Chief Clerk Michael F. Blake of the Board of Aldermen won his political spurs in the old "Gas House" district, but the reapportionment placed him in the new Tenth District, where he has become an able lieutenant of ex-Register John Reilly.

Speaking of the new Twelfth District, Leader Charles F. Murphy said:

"It is Democratic; the drift of sentiment is all Democratic, and you can depend upon it that the Twelfth District will keep up its average of Democratic pluralities. The population of our district is cosmopolitan, but I have noticed that Democratic principles are always making good headway, and I believe that they will continue to do so."

Haverly Only Crazy After Money.

A sensational story was published yesterday to the effect that J. H. Haverly, the Chicago theatrical manager, was a paretic and that he was confined in a Western asylum for the insane. Patrick Sheedy, the well-known sporting man, was said to have given this information to a party of friends on Broadway Saturday evening.

Mr. Sheedy said to a reporter for The New York Times last night: "This story is absolutely false. I never said Mr. Haverly was a paretic and I know he is not. The whole thing came from a man who is deaf and who imagined I made the statement to him. Mr. Haverly, like everybody else in Chicago, is crazy after money. That is all I said about him."

Good Advice for Young Men.

C. E. Wilde, who was for seventeen years a manager and buyer for the late A. T. Stewart, spoke to young men at Association Hall yesterday afternoon, his subject being "Men Wanted." Mr. Wilde said that there were too many men in the rising generation that lacked character.

He severely scored the mania for race-track gambling and said more young men owed their downfall to that than to any other vice, except intemperance. Miss Bessie H. Mecklam, saxophone soloist, and H. C. Mecklam, harpist, took part in the services. The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Dutch Church, will address the young men next Sunday.

Hayes Will Hold His Place.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—After making strenuous efforts for a week to oust John W. Hayes, Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of Labor, the Executive Board at a secret meeting on Saturday abandoned the fight and took action rescinding its dismissal of Mr. Hayes and reinstating him in office.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of The Times to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to The New-York Times, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure The Times of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of The New-York Times:

....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at............o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

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The reason assigned by him was..

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Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of The New-York Times.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Beg to call attention to their new departure in Popular Priced Dressmaking. With a force of highly qualified fitters, drapers, trimmers, and designers of pronounced ability, they are prepared to make to order Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

RIOT IN BROOKLYN STREETS

IRISHMEN AND ITALIANS ENGAGE IN A FIERCE FIGHT.

They Comprised Two Gangs Working on New Street-Car Tracks at Hudson Avenue and Nassau Street—Their Bosses Started the Fight and Scores of Men Took Part, Many Being Injured—Shovels, Sticks, and Stones Effectively Used and Stilettos Drawn—Italians Put to Flight.

A riot in which fatalities were probably prevented by the timely appearance of a squad of police, occurred yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn between a gang of Irish and a gang of Italian laborers. The fight occurred at the corner of Hudson Avenue and Nassau Street. A number on both gangs were injured by shovels, sticks, and stones, which were liberally used during the mêlée. Twenty Italians were arrested.

Two gangs of men, each numbering about fifty, were laying a new car track. The gang of Irishmen was superintended by John Cusick and the Italians by Joseph Sugaretto of 64 Smith Street. The two gangs have been at enmity for several days, and only a slight provocation was needed to excite a quarrel. This was given when Cusick went over to the Italians and ordered them to take up some rails they had laid because the work was improperly done. This angered Sugaretto, who told his men not to obey Cusick, and they accordingly refused to relay the track.

Cusick swore at Sugaretto, and Sugaretto retorted in kind. In a moment the two men had come to blows. The Italians, fearing their boss would get the worst of the fight, rushed in a body upon Cusick. The other Irishmen promptly attacked the Italians, and for several minutes there was the liveliest kind of a battle. The men on both sides employed their pickaxes, crowbars, and shovels for weapons and went at each other with evident determination to kill.

Italians and Irishmen were felled like oxen to the ground. This made the others frantic, and they shouted and cursed as they fought. Several Italians went up to the roof of a tenement and threw bricks upon the Irishmen. Charles Marer, a tenant, tried to prevent them from entering the building, but they pulled out stilettos and threatened to kill him. The Italians struck several Irishmen with bricks which they took from a chimney.

A crowd of outsiders collected. They sympathized with the Irishmen. Both gangs had held their own well until the crowd took a hand in the fight. Then a serious break was made in the ranks of the Italians and they began a retreat. The retreat quickly became a stampede. The Italians fled over Nassau Street with the Irishmen and their allies at their heels, hurling stones and other missiles at them.

At the corner of Navy Street the Italians made a stand, and picks and shovels were again wielded with good effect. Murder would undoubtedly have been committed had not two squads of police appeared upon the scene. The first squad, from the Twenty-first Precinct, was headed by Capt. Hardy, and the other, from the Second Precinct, by Roundsman Gason. The two squads of bluecoats came in sight at the same moment from opposite directions. They were on a double-quick. A cheer went up from the crowd.

Without waiting to learn anything about the merits of the case the policemen attacked the gang of Italians with their clubs. The Irishmen and their friends assisted in dispering the Italians. Twenty Italians resisted the police and were arrested and marched to the respective police stations, followed by the triumphant Irishmen. Ambulances were summoned, but none of the wounded needed surgical treatment.

The charge of rioting in the public streets was preferred against all the prisoners and they were locked up. Those who were taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Police Station, on Clermont Avenue, were Joseph Sugaretto, foreman; Andrea Pino, Frank Fermano, Carmin Sugaretto, Antonio Sello, Joseph Giuseppe, Frank Trietto, Andrew Moreno, Joseph Ormano, Emanuel Sugaretto, Frank Pino, Utica Johnson, Joseph Sugaretto, Jr., Joseph Bardiceno, and Tony Quits. They will be arraigned this morning before Justice Haggerty in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court.

The Italians locked up in the Second Precinct police station on Fulton Street are: Tony Rose, Antonio Celvatica, Giuseppe Mascarello, Joseph Fondi, and Joseph Altelo. They will be arraigned before Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Police Court.

Those who were most severely injured in the fight were Joseph Sugaretto, the Italian boss; Frank Pino, Joseph Orinco, Joseph Budesseno, and Thomas Connolly.

Shrewd Game, But It Didn't Work.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 24.—One of the local banks yesterday received from a man in Oklahoma a draft on New-York for $30,000, with a statement that he proposed opening a financial institution on Oct. 1, and asking that $5,000 in gold be sent him for temporary use.

The banker showed it incidentally to the officer of another bank, and he in turn exhibited a similar letter and draft. New-York was wired and the big draft was pronounced worthless. It is understood that the scheme has been tried on scores of banks in the South and West, but whether any of them have been caught is unknown.

Shot Himself Because His Wife Died.

Frederick Wurtz, a German cook, shot himself in the head yesterday in a furnished room at 301 West Eighteenth Street and died at the New-York Hospital. He had brooded for several weeks over the death of his second wife at Bellevue Hospital on the 7th inst. In farewell letters to his married daughter, Mrs. C. E. Olmstead, of Westport, Conn., and his brother William of Bridgeport, Conn., he asked their pardon for having concealed his second marriage for a year and a half. He requested to be buried "anywhere."

Fined for Insulting the Saleswomen.

The three men who were arrested on Sixth Avenue Saturday evening for insulting two saleswomen were each fined $10 in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday

The men are Glen B. Harris, twenty-eight years old, of 2,135 Seventh Avenue, Secretary of the American Pneumatic Tool Company; James N. Towle, thirty-two years old, of the Metropolitan Hotel, and George H. Williams, fifty-seven years old, of the Adams House, both salesmen for the tool company.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Navy News.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. A. MINTZER has been detached from duty at Newcastle, Del., as inspector of boiler tubes, and Chief Engineer Robert Potts has been ordered to relieve him.

PAY DIRECTOR GEORGE COCHRAN will be relieved as general storekeeper at the League Island Navy Yard by Paymaster W. W. Woodhull.

PAYMASTER J. V. FUREY has been ordered to duty in the office of the general storekeeper at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

CHIEF ENGINEER A. H. ABLE will relieve Chief Engineer W. G. Buehler at the League Island Navy Yard.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROTHERS'

continue **to-day** the sale AT RETAIL of their mammoth stock of fine Clothing AT THEIR WHOLESALE PREMISES ON BLEECKER ST., corner Greene, midway between Broadway and the Bleecker St. Elevated R. R.

EVERY GARMENT WILL BE SOLD AT STRICTLY WHOLESALE PRICE. Money cheerfully refunded at any time on any unsatisfactory purchase.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROTHERS,
ESTABLISHED 1856.
Bleecker St., cor. Greene,
NEW-YORK.

COQUELIN TALKS OF HIS ART.

It Makes Him Work as Hard as When He Was Twenty.

The French theatrical company, which is to make a tour of the United States under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, arrived yesterday on La Bourgogne from Havre. All the members of the company were well and in the best of spirits. With the exception of M. Coquelin, they started for Chicago in the afternoon.

M. Coquelin went from the steamship to the Waldorf Hotel. He will depart for Chicago this afternoon.

M. Coquelin when seen by a reporter for The New-York Times was as ready to talk of politics and on economic questions as about the stage. "The world," he remarked, "is a great stage with ever shifting scenes, and we have to watch it."

In talking about his trip and his plans he said: "Our steamer was delayed three hours at Havre, as it had to wait for the mail train from Paris. The boat, however, made up for lost time, and we had a delightful passage across, except for a couple of days when we had heavy fogs along the coast of Newfoundland. Even then it was not stormy, and every member of the company landed feeling perfectly well and happy.

"I have to stay over in New-York to attend to some business, and shall start for Chicago to-morrow afternoon. I should like to prolong my stay here some time longer, but we'll all be back by the New Year.

"We shall open at Hooley's Theatre in Chicago, Monday, Oct. 2, when we shall produce 'L'Aventurière.' Tuesday we'll appear in 'Mademoiselle de la Seiglière,' Wednesday in 'Nos Intimes,' Thursday in 'Tartufe' and 'Les Précieuses Ridicules,' and Friday in 'La Dame aux Camélias.' Saturday and Sunday we shall have rehearsals.

"The following week we shall begin with 'La Megère Apprivoisée.' Paul Delair's adaptation of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." Mme. Hading will appear as Catherine, and I in the rôle of Petruccio as adapted by myself. I played this in Paris two years ago, appearing in the part forty-two times with great success. The first time I played it in London the English people received it very well. This was the first time that the English were ever pleased with a French adaptation of one of Shakespeare's plays.

"The same week we shall also play in 'Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier' and also in 'Frou Frou,' and the third week we'll produce 'Thermidor.' This piece was played in Paris only twice, when the Government suppressed it. Its suppression was instigated by M. Clémenceau in a speech in the Chamber. It was an idiotic thing to do, but now that M. Clémenceau is no longer a Deputy the play will probably be again produced in Paris.

"'Thermidor' has already been played in America, but it did not meet with much success. It is a peculiar piece, and requires a special interpretation. The third act, in particular, is regarded as the best that Sardou has ever written, and he is both fond and proud of it.

"We will also play 'L'Ami Fritz,' dramatized from Erckmann-Chatrian, and we have half a dozen other plays which I think we will not have time to produce on account of the expected great popularity of 'Thermidor.'

"After a season of four weeks in Chicago we shall go on to San Francisco, where we shall play two weeks, then give a week at New-Orleans, then four days in Washington, one week in Philadelphia, one week in Montreal, one week in Boston, and finally we shall return to New-York about the beginning of the new year. Here we shall play all through January and February.

"We have twenty-five artists in the company, and a very good company it is, too. One of the members is my son, Jean Coquelin, who made his début in Paris two years ago. He was with me when I was here last, and the Americans who saw him thought he was a very promising young man. I hope their expectations will be realized. We also have M. Volney, who after making his début in Paris played very successfully in St. Petersburg for about seven years. Then we have Mme. Patry and Mlle. Barety, both of whom were with me on my last visit here. Two other artists are M. and Mme. Maury, who played at the Odéon and Grand Theatres, in Paris. They are both very charming. This, however, is their first appearance in America.

"In New-York we shall produce 'Les Effrontées.' Mme. Hading was very successful in this play both in Paris and London. Another play we shall give here is 'Adrienne Lecouvreur' in which Mme. Hading excels as Adrienne. I take the rôle of Michonnet. 'Nos Intimes' will also be produced here. In it I appear in the rôle of Maricat, a very disagreeable personage, but who at the same time is quite amusing."

M. Coquelin talked about the two French delegations of workingmen that have been sent to Chicago. In speaking of the delegation sent by the City of Paris, he said he knew that they were all or nearly all Socialists.

"Socialism," he remarked, "has made great progress among the impetuous Parisians, and it is sad to notice that they seem to lose their sense of patriotism and keep talking of internationalism. That is the difference between the French and German Socialists. The German Socialist will talk about Socialism and internationalism, but he means Germanism all the time. Notice the speeches of one of their leaders, Liebknecht, who said that, while German Socialists wanted peace, yet, should war break out, they would remember they were Germans. And you know what that means. Would our Parisian Socialists forget their duty in case of war? I hope not, but one cannot tell what might happen. Parisians are very impetuous, and on more than one occasion they have tumbled over and bumped their noses. But then there are the others of the millions of men in France, and they will always be on the right side in case of war."

In regard to the approaching visit of the Russian fleet to France, M. Coquelin thought that great efforts would be made to avoid political discussion and a political demonstration.

M. Coquelin again talked about his profession. "Mme. Hading," he said, "has made great progress, and continues to progress. Some professionals might not regard that as a compliment after they had made a great hit, but not so with her. She is a hard worker and so am I. Although I am now fifty-three years old, I work just as hard as I did at twenty."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

WE HAVE LOIE STILL WITH US.—Loie Fuller, with her serpantine dance, was to have sailed for Paris this week, but American money has tempted her to postpone her departure for another seven days. She will exhibit her wonderful dances all this week, in connection with "Jane" at the Standard, and "Panjandrum" at the Broadway.

A NEW WASHINGTON MANAGER.—Albaugh's Opera House in Washington has been leased for a term of ten years, beginning in November, 1894, to Edward H. Allen, who will succeed Mr. Albaugh as manager when he gets possession of the property. Several managers were bidders for the lease, including two from this city.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE.—The doors of Herrmann's Theatre will be thrown open to-day, when Mrs. Tom Thumb, who has not been seen here in ten years, will appear in combination with a company of little folks. Matinées will be given at two o'clock every afternoon, and popular prices will be the rule.

MR. JOHN MASON is writing a play which he will produce next season. It will be a melodrama, with a vaudeville entertainment. The title will be "Kate and the Commodore."

—An unknown boy, twelve years old, fell off the dock at the foot of South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon and was drowned. The only clue to his identity is his cap, which was taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station.

Do You Need Furniture?
GEO. C. FLINT CO., West 14th St., are closing out many styles at great bargains.—Adv.

THIS WEEK SILKS.

Soirée and Evening Dresses will be our Specialty; and in these we have most complete assortments.

IN THE BASEMENT

Novelty Silks will be sold at 35 cts., 50 cts. and 60 cts. per yard; Crystalines at 75 cents and 85 cents per yard.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR

Novelty Silks at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard.

Faille Desirée and Crystalines $1.00 per yard.

Several exclusive designs in Satin Liberty, Barré Lumineux, Moiré Piqueté, Moiré Piqueté Imprimé, and Black Moiré Faconné.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

BURGLAR CAUGHT IN A TRAP

FELL INTO AN AREA UNDER THE WINDOW OF DR. ENDERS'S FLAT.

The Area Was 12 Feet Deep—When He Climbed Up by the Sides the Little Janitor Pushed Him Back—Dr. Enders Heard Him in the Hall, Chased Him with an Unloaded Pistol, and Grappled with Him at the Window by Which He Had Entered.

Dr. Thomas B. Enders, of 163 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, who is six feet tall in his stockings, had an exciting experience yesterday morning with a burglar six feet two inches in height.

Dr. Enders is a young man. He and his friend, Mr. Franklin, occupy the ground flat of the apartment house on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The flat extends along the street. Last night Dr. Enders left the window of his reception room up a few inches. The window overlooks the area, which is so narrow that a man can step from the street across it to the window sill.

Dr. Enders was awakened about 5 o'clock yesterday morning by a shuffling noise in the private hall of the flat. Without disturbing Mr. Franklin, Dr. Enders sat bolt upright in his folding bed and peered into the hall. There was no light except that which came through the windows from the electric lamps in the street, and it was some moments before the half-awakened doctor could see anything.

Meanwhile, the rustling, shuffling noise in the private hall continued. In the dim light the doctor made out a dark shadow on the opposite side of the hall. The shadow extended about three feet up from the floor and traveled slowly along the wall. It passed before the door of the bedroom and went on toward the reception room.

Without making any noise, Dr. Enders crept out of bed and into the adjoining room, and fumbled around for a match. Armed with the match, he stepped softly back into the bedroom and took down an old-fashioned horse pistol from a nail on the wall.

With the murderous pistol—which was empty—in one hand and the match in the other, Dr. Enders reached the door of the bedroom without attracting the burglar's attention. Striking the match, he sprung into the hall, and with a loud cry to stand and deliver he pointed the empty pistol at the burglar, who was crawling down the hall toward the reception room on his hands and knees.

With a shout the burglar arose to his feet and dashed into the reception room, making for the window overlooking the area. Dr. Enders ran after him, snapping his empty pistol, and caught him before he could get out of the window.

For five minutes the doctor and the burglar struggled in the reception room, without either saying a word. The doctor is a sinewy man, but the burglar was equally sinewy and had the advantage of two inches in height.

The men struck each other with their fists about the head and body. The burglar had no weapons, and the doctor had thrown his pistol on the floor when he first grappled with the burglar. The doctor tried to throw the burglar down, but the man squirmed his body half way out of the open window and reached for the area railing.

Pinioning the burglar's right arm above his head, Dr. Enders leaned out of the window and yelled with all his might for the police. No vigilant guardians of the peace were in sight, but the doctor's cries awoke his friend, Mr. Franklin, and also the valet, who had been asleep in a room across the hall. Mr. Franklin ran out into the street for the police. While the valet was coming to Dr. Enders's assistance, the burglar, whose coat and vest had been torn off in his struggle, got his body and legs through the window.

The doctor held on to the burglar's shirt, but it gave way and the burglar dropped down twelve feet, into the area, with nothing but the scraps of his torn undershirt left on his back.

There are no stairs leading to the area, and the burglar was caught in a trap.

While the burglar was groping in the area the valet ran down stairs and woke the janitor. Mr. Franklin went to the house of a friend, half way along the block, woke up the friend, and called up a messenger boy.

Meanwhile windows were flying up along both sides of the street and several dozen men and women stuck their heads out.

The janitor of Dr. Enders's flat, being a small and peaceful man, with a large family, concluded, on being told that a big burglar was in the area, that discretion was the better part of valor. So, instead of opening the door leading from the basement into the area, he hied him up to the street by the inside stairs and peered down at the entrapped and shivering burglar from over the area railing.

A little crowd collected around the area and watched the burglar try to escape. By using his hands and feet as braces against the steep sides of the area he managed to raise himself up to within a couple of feet of the sidewalk.

As soon as the burglar's head came up within reach the janitor, who by this time had grown quite bold, gave it a mighty push with both hands, and down went the tall burglar into the area again.

When the messenger boy who had been summoned reached the scene he was sent after a policeman. In half an hour from the time the burglar fell into the area, according to Dr. Enders's watch, three policemen arrived in great haste. Janitor Cambridge and Valet Charles Jones led the policemen into the basement, and they captured the tired burglar without a struggle. He made no resistance and was lugged off quietly to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, followed by Dr. Enders, Mr. Franklin, the janitor, the valet carrying the burglar's torn clothing, the messenger boy, and some of the neighbors.

The burglar gave his name to the Sergeant as Charles Kempf, his age as thirty years, and said he lived in the Echo lodging house in Chatham Square. He was recognized as a man who was wanted for robbing several flats in Columbus Avenue and that vicinity. Four silk handkerchiefs were found on him. Kempf was shabbily dressed. In the Harlem Police Court he was held in $2,000 bail for trial.

The burglar did not take anything from Dr. Enders's flat, and the only loss sustained by the doctor was a large vase, which was thrown from its pedestal in the scuffle between the doctor and the burglar. There were burnt matches in several rooms, showing that the burglar had done a good deal of crawling before Dr. Enders woke up.

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NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

DEEP-SEA FISHING BY YACHT OWNERS.—It has always been considered quite essential that a thoroughgoing man in society should be a disciple of Izaak Walton, and ex-Minister Robert B. Roosevelt, known to his friends as "Fisherman Bob," and a number of other gentlemen have established large fish preserves, where they can enjoy the sport of catching game fish. But with the advent of the seagoing steam yacht this fondness for fishing among gentlemen of society has led many of them, like the old-time New-England sea Captain, to go out to sea for fish. Instead of straining his patience in catching a few gamy trout, it is now fashionable for the society man to haul in the animals of the sea by the hundreds. This new fad of deep-sea fishing was established this season at Newport. Ogden Goelet was the first Summer resident at the seashore to try the sport on a large scale. When the mackerel were running off Newport in a manner that made the professional fishermen glad, Ogden Goelet gave the master of the White Ladye an order to fit up the yacht for a fishing excursion. Newport's fishermen heard of Mr. Goelet's unusually large purchase of bait and tackle, and through selfish motives became very indignant, but surprised were the fish dealers when Ogden Goelet returned with several thousand big fat mackerel aboard the White Ladye, all of which he divided among the fishmongers. It was an odd piece of charity which has made Ogden Goelet immensely popular among Newport's working citizens. John Jacob Astor recently returned from a long fishing cruise in the Nourmahal along the coast from Newport to Bar Harbor. Several friends accompanied him on the cruise, and several large catches of mackerel were made. All of the beautiful iridescent fish were given to the fish dealers. The Nourmahal, with Mr. and Mrs. Astor aboard, spent most of last week at Gardiner's Island. F. P. Sands is having his sloop yacht Waif fitted up for a long fishing cruise.

PERSONALS.—S. Nicholson Kane is at Newport. Miss Bragden has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet will go to Tuxedo Park in October. The Rev. Dr. Huntington has been the guest of Prof. Joseph P. Cooke at Newport. Ex-Gov. George Peabody Wetmore saw his son off to Europe last week. Commodore Morgan has laid his yacht May up at Port Jefferson, N. Y., for the Winter. Mrs. E. Yznaga and Miss Louise Leary are the guests of Miss Annie Leary at the Paul cottage, Newport. Miss Louise Leary is Miss Leary's niece. William Redmond, who has been seriously ill, is rapidly recovering. Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Greenough will spend the Winter at Genoa. Abbie C. Morrow of Minneapolis, editor of The Sunday School Lesson Illustrator, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, is visiting her parents at 143 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

A WEDDING DATE SET.—On Wednesday of this week Miss Niles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Niles of 170 West Fifty-ninth Street, will be married at the Summer home of her parents to Mr. Whitney. The breakfast will be served by Pinard.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR MR. PRINGLE.—D. Lynch Pringle is receiving many congratulations upon his appointment as Consul at Guatemala and Secretary of the Legation at Honduras.

MR. AND MRS. CANFIELD IN TOWN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have closed Pinard Cottage No. 4 at Newport, and have come to this city. Mr. and Mrs. Canfield will doubtless have the same cottage next season.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The college opened on Wednesday, Sept. 20, and the outlook promises a successful year. There have been several changes in the Faculty. Herbert Eveleth Greene, Ph. D., who has so admirably filled the position at the head of the English Department, has been called to be Collegiate Professor of English at the Johns Hopkins University, and Frederick Tupper, Ph. D., has been obtained as his successor.

Dr. Tupper is a graduate of Charleston College, S. C., where he took the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He received the degree of Ph. D. at the Johns Hopkins University.

Fraulein Vera Ress of Berlin, Germany, has been engaged as vocal instructor. She has had great success as a teacher in Berlin, and will pursue here the Ress method of voice culture. The outlook in the musical department is very bright.

Miss Clara A. Bliss has been added to the scientific department as teacher of chemistry and biology. Miss Bliss is a graduate of Mount Holyoke, has studied at the Boston Institute of Technology, and has had wide experience in teaching.

Great improvements have been made during the Summer in Morgan Hall. A complete new chemical laboratory, fitted up with all the modern appliances, has been made, and the physical laboratories have also been remodeled. The old museum has been fitted up as a physical apparatus room, and the old art gallery has been lighted and arranged for a museum.

Advanced elective courses in physics, chemistry, and botany have been introduced, and for these new courses a large amount of modern apparatus has been procured.

—While picking grapes from a vine in the rear of his residence, 1,309 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, James Irwin slipped from a ladder and, falling to the ground, fractured his skull. He was removed to the Norwegian Hospital, where he died shortly afterward. He was thirty-three years old.

Gorham Solid Silver.

The Gorham Mfg. Co. are exceptionally well prepared to meet the demand for Prize Cups or Presentation Pieces for any purpose desired. An attractive assortment of Art Pieces may always be seen in stock. Consistent and appropriate designs for special pieces will be readily furnished.

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Geo. A. Castor & Co.,
TAILORS,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
and
241 BROADWAY.

NEGROES MAY RETALIATE.

The Rev. C. H. Tyndall's Lesson from the Roanoke Lynching Tragedy.

The Rev. C. H. Tyndall talked about the Roanoke lynching tragedy last night to the congregation at the Broome Street Tabernacle.

"The Roanoke tragedy," said he, "was a fearful and bloody affair. It almost parallels the Wyoming massacre. Smith's crime was a brutal one, and he deserved nothing short of what he received. At the same time, Mayor Trout and the militia did their duty, and they deserve the highest commendation of the public for upholding the law and order of their State, although they did it at such awful cost.

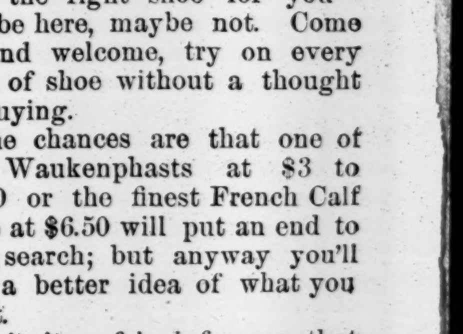
"One crime gives no excuse for another. The first crime is more excusable than the second, because it was committed by one of the ignorant, vicious, criminal class. The mob that lynches a criminal, however, is composed of a better class of citizens, who are supposed to have good sense and respect for the law.

"If Smith's crime had been committed by a white man, undoubtedly this terrible affair would not have happened. The very fact that a negro did it made the people want to lynch him at once. Lynchings are of frequent occurrence where negroes are the offenders.

"The white men of the South do not seem to realize that they are setting the negroes a very dangerous precedent by taking the law into their own hands. The negroes will soon learn to retaliate. Indeed, we already hear the mutterings of the storm in the reports that the colored people are preparing to band together for their protection.

"It may yet be true that the bloodhounds will follow the trail of the white men of the South in the regions where the blacks far outnumber the whites.

"Mayor Trout's heroic act was the only safe one for future guidance. The white people of the South should stand by him. The man who shouts 'Hang him!' when a criminal is being taken into custody is the instigator of a crime."



Somewhere in New-York is just the right shoe for you—maybe here, maybe not. Come in and welcome, try on every sort of shoe without a thought of buying.

The chances are that one of our Waukenphasts at $3 to $5.50 or the finest French Calf Shoe at $6.50 will put an end to your search; but anyway you'll get a better idea of what you want.

Isn't it a fair inference that where the best of clothing is sold, the furnishings, hats, and shoes won't be far behind?

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ROGERS, PEET & CO.

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CARPETS.

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PAGES 9-10. MONDAY, The New-York Times. SEPT. 25, 1893. PAGES 9-10.

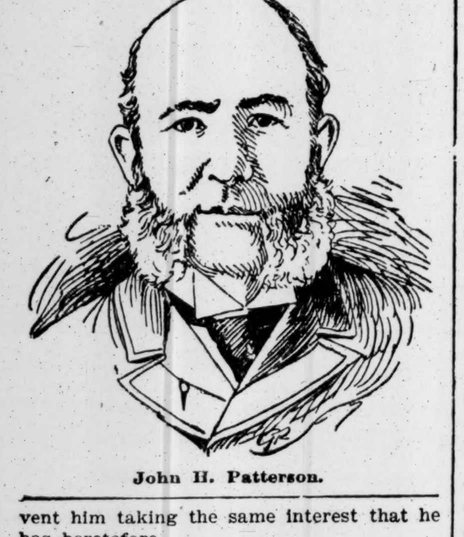
BATTLE IN MONMOUTH COUNTY

RACE TRACK QUESTION IN THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Efforts to be Made to Relieve New-Jersey of the Disgraceful Gambling Ring—All the Officers Elected This Fall Will Have Something to Do with the Matter—The Hardest Fight Is on Sheriff, but Other Nominations May Also Be Affected by the Question.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept 24.—Monmouth County is a great political battlefield just now. H. S. Little, who now lives in Freehold, still has control of an element in Monmouth County politics, and helps his friend, Senator Blodgett, hatch up schemes. "Staff," as he is called, is on top, having elected his nephew State Senator. He will probably secure his re-election, as Senator Terhune has been guided in public affairs by his uncle.

John H. Patterson head keeper of the State Prison, is another of the strong fighters of the county. He and Little do not agree in all things, for Patterson is original in politics and has many fights of his own in the county. The keeper comes down from Trenton occasionally and advises his friends, but his duties as head keeper prevent him taking the same interest that he has heretofore.

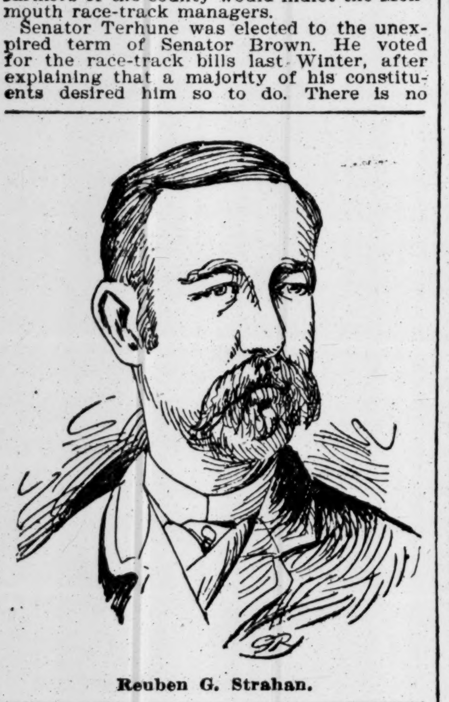

John H. Patterson.

Ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett is at the head of a faction, and for years he fought the followers of Leon Abbett, who were strong in the county. There is no Abbett faction now, but there is still a Blodgett clan. They are opposed to those who are enlisted under the standard of David Crater, the present Surrogate and a strong leader.

The coming fight will be the most remarkable in the State, for the general sentiment of the county is opposed to the Monmouth race track, that has for years owned nearly every public officer the county has ever had. The race-track people have boasted of their political power.

A Sheriff, County Clerk, Senator, and Members of the Legislature are to be elected this year. The race-track people are interested in every one of these officers. They need the Senator and Assemblymen to assist in preventing the repealing of the race-track laws. The protection of a Sheriff is essential, as the Sheriff and County Clerk draw the petit and Grand Jurors. A Grand Jury selected from the intelligent farmers of the county would indict the Monmouth race-track managers.

Senator Terhune was elected to the unexpired term of Senator Brown. He voted for the race-track bills last Winter, after explaining that a majority of his constituents desired him so to do. There is no doubt about his renomination, as no one else is seeking the nomination. His re-election is a foregone conclusion, unless the citizens' movement attracts the attention of as many Democrats as it threatens to. The Republicans will join the anti-race-track Democrats in a fusion ticket.


Reuben G. Strahan.

The great fight is for Sheriff. While there are a number of candidates, the contest is really between Reuben Strahan and William S. Throckmorton, both ex-members of the House of Assembly. Strahan represents the Crater faction. His nomination and election are part of a bargain made when the race-track bills were passed.

Throckmorton is a young man, who took an active part in the memorable Senatorial contest which resulted in the election of Rufus Blodgett. He is still to be a Blodgett adherent. Throckmorton is not known to have any connection with the race track managers, nor has he made any pledges as to his official conduct should he be elected. The Blodgett people are going to make a desperate effort to secure the nomination for Throckmorton.

Crater was formerly Blodgett's first lieutenant, but they split during the last Gubernatorial campaign. The Senator was for E. F. C. Young of Jersey City for Governor, and intended to give him the Monmouth delegation. Crater was to deliver a number of young delegates, but failed to do so, and Blodgett accused him of treachery and that brought about a feeling.

The office of Sheriff is a good one, and any man getting it can get out of the office with at least $20,000 to $25,000 in perquisites. Ruleif P. Smock is the present Sheriff, and it is known that he is $30,000 richer now than when he entered the office three years ago. Howell Township presents the name of Joseph Butcher, who is thought to be a Crater man. Shrewsbury's candidate will be Joseph Shutts.

Ocean Township has two contestants for the honor, one being Thomas Worthley and the other Samuel Cubberly. The latter is friendly to Throckmorton. Freehold will give its entire delegation to Throckmorton. Wall Township will give a complimentary vote to Charles Parker, and then its strength will go to Throckmorton.

The Republicans may take up either J. N. Ransey of Kingsborough or Forman Taylor of Colt's Neck. It is stated that Joseph Holmes of Upper Freehold would not be adverse to the nomination on the Republican ticket. The Republicans are not definite, however, in their plans, and will not be until after the Democratic nominations are made and it is definitely settled as to the citizens' movement.

The County Clerk is another office being sharply contested for. Theodore Aumuck is now serving the unexpired term. He is a candidate for the renomination. He was appointed to the office by Governor Abbett after the death of County Clerk Haight. At that time he was one of the strongest anti-Abbett men in the county, but Abbett was induced to appoint him to the office in consideration of several votes promised for United States Senator.

The Democrats are divided as to Aumuck's claim on the party. It was charged that he was, until a few years ago, a stanch Republican worker. He was elected Sheriff at a time when there was a fierce factional fight, and was given considerable notoriety, because he was openly rebuked in the court by Supreme Court Justice Scudder for his peculiar manner of drawing a jury. He was forced to admit in court that the list of jurors was furnished to him by S. T. Hendrickson, one of the lay Judges, who had a number of suits coming on during that term of the court.

Another candidate for County Clerk is Dr. E. H. Applegate of Englishtown. Those interested in the fusion movement are considering the advisability of nominating Holmes Dennis of Marlborough as a candidate.

Monmouth County has three Assembly districts. Two of them have been represented by Democrats and one by a Republican, William T. Parker of the Third District, who was the introducer of the race-track bills and who was elected by the race-track people.

In the First District, which was represented by Reuben G. Strahan, the candidates mentioned are J. P. Cooper of Middletown, Richard Borden of Shrewsbury, and W. H. Hendrickson of Holmdell. Borden is known as a Crater man. The factional fight will be carried into the Assembly contest, because one of the main features of this Fall's campaign is the beginning of the United States Senatorial fight. Those elected will, by custom, be entitled to hold over another year, when the United States Senatorial contest will be on.

Ex-United States Senator Blodgett has promised Senator McPherson the votes of the Monmouth delegation, if possible. Allan McDermott, the present Clerk of the Court of Chancery, and Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, who is in the fight for United States Senator, would secure the interest of Crater and Judge Conover. On that account the Assembly contests are going to be unusually interesting.

In the Second District the contestants named are Thomas Fey of Long Branch and S. Patterson of Asbury Park, both Blodgett men. The Republicans are talking about Squire Van Doren.

In the Third District D. V. Arrowsmith, Charles McDonald, and George M. Davidson are mentioned. The Republicans are likely to take up Parker again.

MR. GAYNOR IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

The Brooklyn Reformer Objects to Being Credited with Selfish Motives.

William J. Gaynor, the Brooklyn lawyer, who, the "machine" Democrats of Brooklyn fear, will be nominated for Mayor on a citizens' ticket, is at his country home, Bellport, L. I. He has been questioned by a Brooklyn reporter concerning his alleged desire to secure a Mayoralty nomination, and in his answer said:

"From Sandy Hook I wrote six letters to friends, which were explicit enough on that subject. That to Mr. William Ziegler, a man among men, he published, as I see. Again I say, now and finally, that I am not a candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. I want all of the gentlemen who are candidates for Mayor to be made to feel that I am not in their way. I ask for nothing.

"I would rather lose these two hands than have any honest man in Brooklyn think that I did the very little which I have done toward good government in Brooklyn from a selfish motive, or to get myself into office. I could not walk the streets if I thought people pointed at me and said any such thing. So far as my future was concerned, I had everything to lose and nothing to gain by the course which I took. I believe I then stood well with those who control the Democratic organization. But, never mind, never mind; there is something away above holding public office. I need not say to any well-regulated mind and heart what that is."

"Do you not think that Mayor Boody is a good man, but that he may have been misled, as some of his friends say?" the reporter asked.

"I think," said Mr. Gaynor, "it was old Ben Butler who said so long as he was called liar, thief, and scoundrel he had nothing to say, but that if any one should venture to intimate that he was a fool he proposed to resent it. This excuse of Mayor Boody by his friends, and it would seem by himself, on the ground that he is so amiable and good that he is easily imposed upon seems humiliating to the last degree. I do not know Mr. Boody, but I do know that the keenest people in the world are to be found over in New, William, and Wall Streets, and that Mr. Boody not only held his own among them for twenty-five years but made his fortune there. When, therefore, the plea of guilelessness is put forward in his behalf I cannot help receiving it cum grano. But we have nothing to do with Mr. Boody, except in his public capacity. No doubt he is a very amiable and docile gentleman."

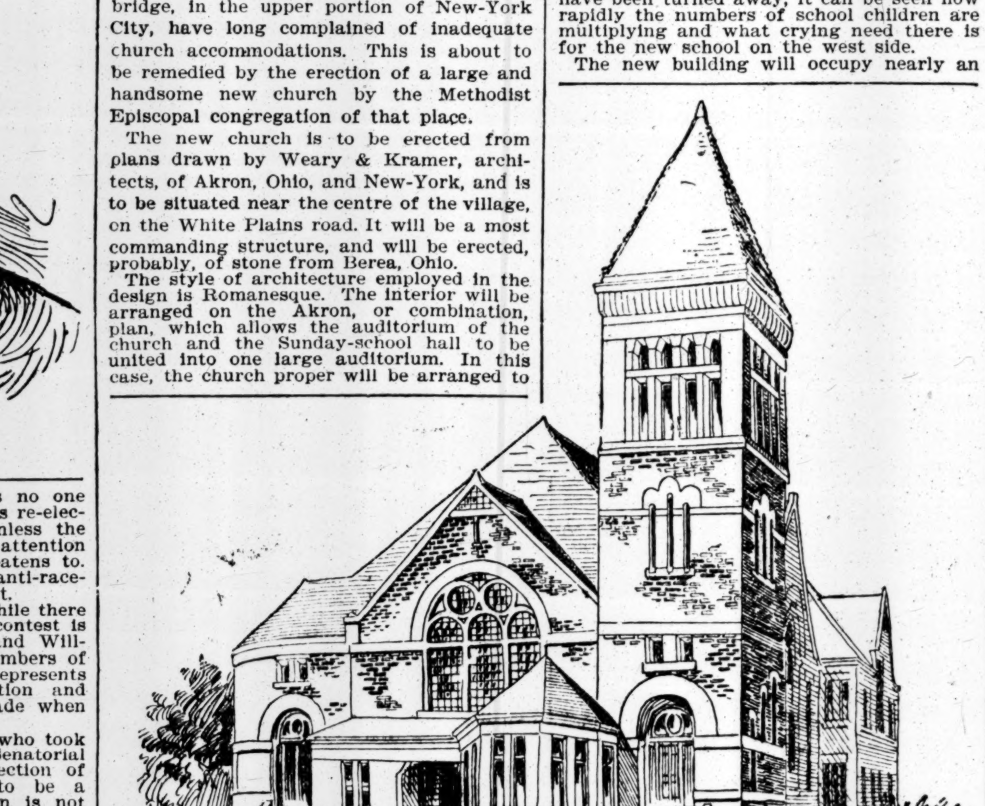
FOR WILLIAMSBRIDGE METHODISTS

A Handsome New Church to be Erected for Their Accommodation.

The church-going people of Williamsbridge, in the upper portion of New-York City, have long complained of inadequate church accommodations. This is about to be remedied by the erection of a large and handsome new church by the Methodist Episcopal congregation of that place.

The new church is to be erected from plans drawn by Weary & Kramer, architects, of Akron, Ohio, and New-York, and is to be situated near the centre of the village, on the White Plains road. It will be a most commanding structure, and will be erected, probably, of stone from Berea, Ohio.

The style of architecture employed in the design is Romanesque. The interior will be arranged on the Akron, or combination, plan, which allows the auditorium of the church and the Sunday-school hall to be united into one large auditorium. In this case, the church proper will be arranged to seat 650 people, which capacity will be increased to double that number when the Sunday-school hall is utilized.



Methodist Episcopal Church at Williamsbridge, N. Y.

The interior of the church will be modest yet elegant. Pews and pulpit of wood, probably ash and black walnut finished in oil, will form a pleasing contrast to the walls and ceiling, of plaster painted in neutral tints. The basement will be finished off as a lecture room and rooms for the social gatherings of the church. All the modern improvements in heating, lighting, and ventilation will be utilized. It will take at least six months to erect the new church, which, completed, will cost about $50,000.

Short Sermons.

One of the briefest discourses probably ever delivered was that of a Prince Archbishop of Cologne, who, being appointed to preach before the Court at Versailles one April, ascended the pulpit, gravely bowed to the audience, and, shouting out "April fools—all!" ran down the steps again amid peals of laughter.

But brevity is not always the soul of wit. Canning was once asked by a clergyman how he had liked his sermon. "Why, it was a short sermon," was the reply. "Oh, yes," said the preacher, "you know I avoid being tedious." "Ah! but," answered Canning, "you were tedious."—Temple Bar.

Houyhnhnm.

This curious jumble of letters was, I believe, devised by Swift to represent the whinnying of a horse. It is a dissyllable. I have heard it variously pronounced by educated persons. The prevailing pronunciations may be phonetically rendered as follows: "Hoo-himz," "hoo-inmz," "whinimz," and "hoo-in-imz." The initial aspirate is always sounded. Pope uses it as a dissyllable:

Nay, would kind Jove my organs so dispose
To hymn harmonious Houyhnhnms through
the nose.

—Notes and Queries.

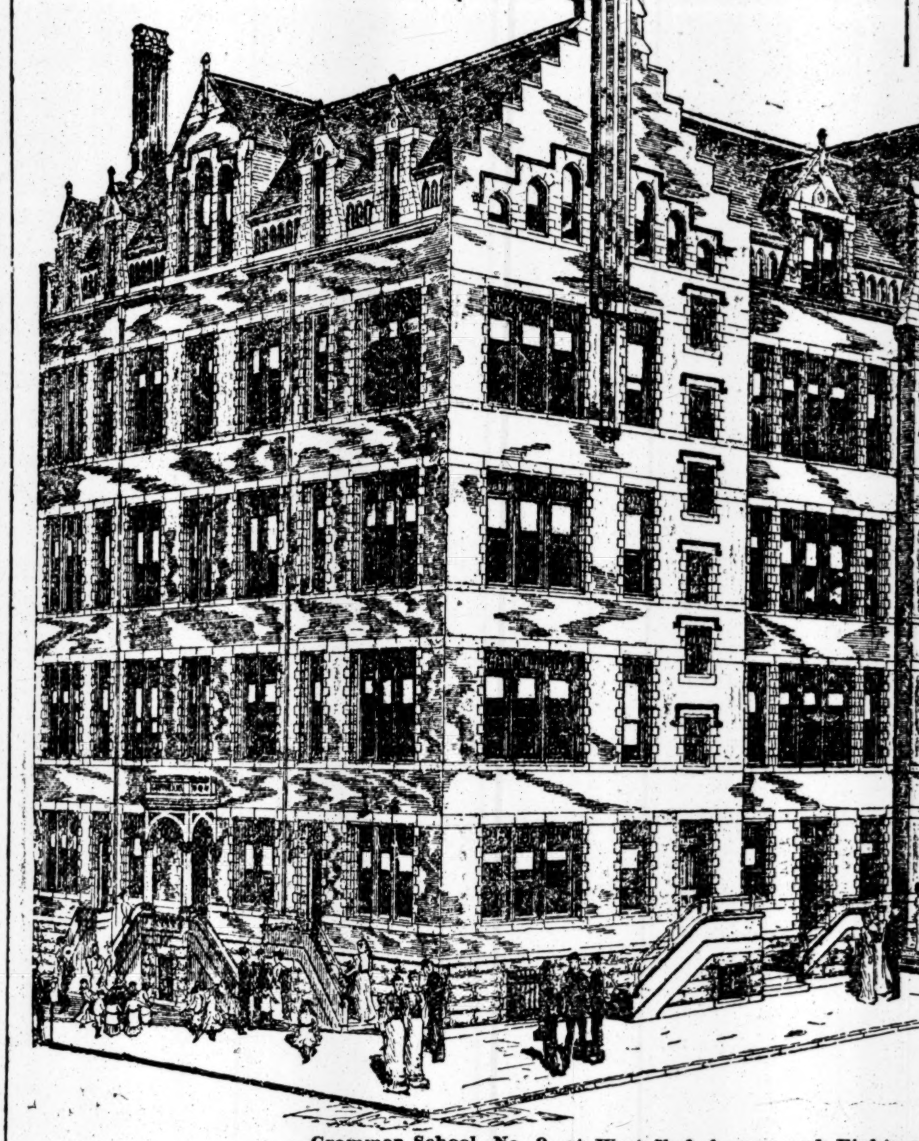
NEW UP-TOWN PUBLIC SCHOOL

NEEDED ACCOMMODATION FOR CHILDREN ON THE WEST SIDE.

Plans for a Fire-Proof Building in Eighty-second Street—A Grammar School at the Corner of West End Avenue Authorized — Early Promised Relief for the Crowded Structures in the Neighborhood—To be in Harmony in Architecture with Surrounding Private Dwellings.

At a meeting held last Monday afternoon in the Hall of the Board of Education, the Building Committee of the Board of Education authorized the construction of a new grammar school in the Twenty-second Ward, at the corner of Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue. At the same time the plans drawn by Superintendent of Buildings C. B. J. Snyder were adopted.

The new building is designed in the order known as ecclesiastical English Gothic, a style which has dominated all school buildings erected in this city by Trinity Church. It is attractive, and when the building is completed it will harmonize well with the buildings in the neighborhood, where the private dwellings are mostly in the English Gothic, Flemish, and Hanseatic Romanesque styles. It is intended to push the construction of the building so as to relieve as early as possible the pressure in the crowded schoolhouses at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue and further down the avenue. When it is said that Amsterdam Avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundredth Street, contains several large schoolhouses, all new, and that they are crowded to the doors, while hundreds of children have been turned away, it can be seen how rapidly the numbers of school children are multiplying and what crying need there is for the new school on the west side.


Grammar School No. 9, at West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

The new building will occupy nearly an acre of ground, will be five stories in height, with a high basement, and will be built of mottled thin Roman fire brick, with trimmings of light gray limestone. The foundation will be of heavy granite blocks rock-faced and laid in regular courses. The schoolhouse will contain thirty-nine classrooms, with fifty-six sittings each, but which in an emergency can be increased to seventy sittings, thus making a maximum capacity for 2,730 school children.

Besides the regular classrooms there will be two large assembly rooms, a music room, anterooms, and wardrobes. The quarters for the janitor will be in the roof portion, and so situated as to be easily isolated in case of sickness. The first floor fronting on both streets will be used for a kindergarten. The playrooms will be situated in the high and light basement.

The building will be absolutely fire-proof, and will be heated and ventilated on a modification of the hot-air blast principle. It will be fitted with electric lights and gas.

Wherever found advisable iron and marble will be substituted for wood, so as to render the liability of local fires as light as possible. The floors will be filled in with cement and hollow bricks. Hollow bricks will form the partitions.

The committee is now waiting only for the Trustees of the district to agree to using the materials selected. As soon as that is done bids will be advertised for and contracts let. The new school will cost over $200,000. It will be ready for occupation at the beginning of the next school year, in September, 1894.

Pitt and Paley.

Paley, preaching at Great St. Mary's, when Pitt, as First Lord of the Treasury at the age of twenty-three, visited Cambridge, remarking the assiduous court paid by many leading members of the university to the youthful Premier, made choice of the words: "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes," adding, as he looked round on the crowded congregation, "but what are they among so many?"—Temple Bar.

OFFICERS FOR REVENUE MARINE.

Treasury Department May Re-establish a Cadet Training Course.

It was learned in well-informed circles Saturday that the Treasury Department proposes to establish a United States Revenue Marine cadet course. It was given out in this connection that the cadet practice vessel Chase would probably be placed in commission in the course of three weeks. The Chase is a bark-rigged sailing vessel. She is at present out of commission and laid up at New-Bedford, Mass.

The Revenue Marine cadet course was authorized by Congress in 1876. The course of instruction given in the past aimed at the fitting of cadets for commissions as line officers in the Revenue Marine Service. The system remained in vogue from 1877 to 1890. The next year the Treasury Department decided to draw upon the United States Naval Academy for its Revenue Marine line officers.

Owing, however, to the few surplus graduates from the Naval Academy it has been found impossible to keep the grades of the Revenue Marine Corps filled. Only about fifteen Naval Academy graduates have been commissioned since 1891. There are at present fourteen vacancies in the grade of Third Lieutenant.

It is understood to be the intention of the Treasury Department to limit all future appointments as cadets in the Revenue Marine Corps to young men who have received an academic or collegiate course of education. The course of instruction aboard the cadet practice ship will be purely practical.

It is further intimated that the Chase will be given a roving commission, and that the period of cadet instruction will be spent almost entirely at sea.

Revenue Marine officers who are well posted on the subject of a cadet system for their corps deprecate any attempt to impart a collegiate course of instruction to cadets in addition to a professional training. These same officers pointed out that there are too many young men just graduated from college who would be glad to sign a cadet appointment to make it necessary to maintain at heavy expense a Treasury Department school.

It is pointed out that as the Government maintains at heavy expense a national school for the instruction of young men in all that pertains to the sea, the Secretary of the Treasury should avail himself of the facilities at Annapolis and have educated in that institution the cadets destined for the Revenue Marine Corps.

For the Treasury Department to maintain a naval school of its own on a pittance of an appropriation, and attempt to rival Annapolis, is about as practicable, it is pointed out, as for the Board of Aldermen of New-York to set up a kindergarten and attempt to rival Harvard, Yale, or Princeton. Annapolis has all the advantages of age. Within its walls are the priceless collections of years. The institution is supported by liberal appropriations. Its rank in the list of naval educational establishments is unquestionably first in the world.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by law to appoint cadets in the Revenue Marine Corps. The statutes do not specify how or where these cadets shall be educated. It would seem, in the opinion of those who have given the subject careful attention, that it is quite practicable for the Secretary of the Treasury to arrange with the Secretary of the Navy for the detail of a limited number of Revenue Marine cadets to take the Annapolis course. The expenses of the latter at Annapolis would be less on the Treasury Department, it is said, than if the Secretary of the Treasury attempted to maintain these cadets at a school of its own.

It is not thought that any objection would be brought forward by the Navy Department in effecting an arrangement. The result would be to give the Government an increased number of naval-trained officers available in time of war.

SIGNBOARD WAR IN FLATBUSH.

It Has Bred a Feud Between the Erzinger and Farrell Families.

The placing and displacing of a sign caused a serious row in Flatbush Friday night. The belligerents were Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Farrell, who keep a road house on the Ocean Boulevard, and Mrs. Andrew Erzinger, her son Fritz, and her daughter Gertrude.

Farrell erected a sign on land belonging to Andrew Erzinger, but for two years past has failed to pay rent for the privilege. Erzinger, becoming tired of the delinquency, erected a sign of his own close to the other. Farrell did not like this and tore it down. Erzinger erected it again, but Farrell told some friends about it, and they demolished the sign. Erzinger then had Farrell arrested, and Friday before Judge Sweeney, he agreed to compromise by paying $50 damages and $30 back rent.

An employe of Farrell's attempted to destroy Erzinger's sign Friday evening, but was made to desist. About 10 o'clock the same night Farrell threatened Mrs. Erzinger with a revolver, which he flourished in her face. Then Mrs. Farrell appeared and struck at Mrs. Erzinger with a fence rail. The women clinched, and Mrs. Farrell got Mrs. Erzinger's fingers in her mouth. At this point Gertrude Erzinger rushed out and struck Mrs. Farrell with a hammer, knocking her senseless.

Farrell then rushed into the Erzinger house and was met by Fritz Erzinger with a butcher's cleaver. Farrell knocked him down and pointed the revolver at him. He did not shoot, but, by way of diversion, shot the family watchdog. Then the lamp fell off the table and exploded. Mrs. Erzinger suspended operations on Mrs. Farrell and rushed into the house and threw the burning lamp out of the window.

This stopped the row and the Farrells went home, but, Saturday night, they swore out a warrant for Mrs. Erzinger, her son, and her daughter. The Erzingers reciprocated, and it is likely that all concerned will soon be under arrest. During the excitement Erzinger père was absent.

DR. TALMAGE WANTS A JUBILEE

WOULD CELEBRATE THE DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

It Should Be International, Interplanetary, Interstellar, Interconstellation—A Huge Temple, Greater Than Any Structure Ever Built, Should Be Erected as the Central Point of the Celebration—Such a Vast Procedure, He Says, Might Hasten the Lord's Coming.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage wants to see a grand international jubilee inaugurated in this section to celebrate the dawn of the twentieth century of Christ. In the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday the doctor elucidated his idea in an interesting sermon preached before a large congregation.

"This century is dying," said Dr. Talmage. "Only seven more pulsations and its heart will cease to beat. The death of one century and the birth of another century will be sublime and suggestive and stupendous beyond all estimate. To stand by the grave of one century and by the cradle of another will be an opportunity such as whole generations of the world's inhabitants never experienced.

"As that season will be the nineteen hundredth anniversary of a Saviour's birth, I now nominate that a great international jubilee or exposition be opened in this cluster of cities by the seacoast on Christmas Day, the 25th of December, 1900, to be continued for at least one month into the year 1901.

"We have had the Centennial at Philadelphia, celebrative of the one hundredth anniversary of our Nation's birth. We have had the magnificent expositions at New-Orleans and Atlanta and Augusta and St. Louis. We have the present World's Exposition at Chicago, celebrative of the four hundredth anniversary of this continent's emergence, and there are at least two other great celebrations promised for this country, and other countries will have their historic events to commemorate, but the one event that has most to do with the welfare of all nations is the arrival of Jesus Christ on this planet, and all the enthusiasm ever witnessed at London or Vienna or Paris or any of our American cities would be eclipsed by the enthusiasm that would celebrate the ransom of all nations.

"What practical use would come of such international celebration? The biggest stride the world ever took toward the evangelization of all nations. What a vivid presentation it would be, when, at such a convocation, the physicians of the world should tell what Christ had done for hospitals and the assuagement of human pain, and when Christian lawyers declare what Christ has done for the establishment of good laws, and Christian conquerors should tell what Christ had done in the conquest of nations, and Christian rulers of the earth would tell of what Christ had done in the government of earthly dominions. Thirty days of such celebration would do more to tell the world who Christ is than any thirty years. Not a land on earth but would hear of it and discuss it. Not an eye so dimmed by the superstition of ages but would see the illumination."

The arts and sciences should all be invoked to yield up their best for the great Christian festival, Dr. Talmage suggested. A huge temple, greater and nobler than any structure ever built, should be erected as the central point of the celebration. The greatest singers, the greatest orators, the greatest painters, the greatest sculptors, and the greatest engineers should all be draughted into service to add lustre to the jubilee. A great banquet, at which all could sit down, should be one of the features.

"My friends," continued the doctor, "such a birthday celebration at the close of one century and reaching into a new century would be something in which heaven and earth could join. It would not only be international, but inter-planetary, inter-stellar, inter-constellation.

"I bethink myself such a vast procedure as that might hasten our Lord's coming, and that the expectation of many millions of Christians who believe in the second advent might be realized then at that conjunction of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. I do not say it would be, yet who knows but that our blessed and adored Master, pleased with such a plan of world-wide observance, might say, concerning this wandering and rebellious planet: 'That world, at last, shows a disposition to appreciate what I have done for it, and with one wave of my scarred hand I will bless and reclaim and save it.'"

DR. PARKHURST ON PREACHING.

The Modern Preacher, He Says, Needs to Fight the Devil of Conceit.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst's trip to Europe has evidently not lightened the gloomy view he takes of things in this unfortunate section of the world. In his initial sermon, after the Summer vacation, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday, he informed a large congregation that they lived among depraved neighbors, and that he intended to go ahead on the old lines to make wicked people better.

It required only a few moments after the doctor's opening to demonstrate that his tongue had lost none of its sharpness, and that his faith in his methods of reform had in no wise been diminished by his recent experiences abroad.

The doctor started in at once to interest and startle the worshippers who crowded the pews of his church. Among other things he said:

"If we preachers were not so anxious to put our own personal stamp upon our congregations, the almighty spirit of God would have a good deal better chance to put His stamp there. From what I know of modern preachers, both by experience and by observation, I judge that there is not a class of people going that has more need of fighting against an interior devil of conceit and self-consciousness.

"The success of a sermon, as a sermon, not as a lecture, is to be measured by the degree in which under its pressure the congregation becomes oblivious of the preacher and conscious of the presence of Him. Now this costs, and that is why I have said it. I have said it because I want to hold myself to it, and I want you to hold me to it.

"I lay it upon my congregation as a part of your obligation that you should insist that my life should be lived in so holy a way that God will have the chance to tell me what to preach and load me with a message to deliver to you.

"I avail of this opportunity to say that we preachers are, some of us, using our Bible in a very indolent and slipshod way; that we are trying to make it do work that God never intended it to do, and that we are presuming to employ the old divine revelations which it records as substitute for revelations just as direct and divine which we preachers ought to receive each for himself, by which cheap process of substitution we degrade preaching from prophecy to parrotry.

"The preacher must first of all be thoroughly and passionately a man of the world."

NEW ARMORY FOR TROOP A.

It Will Be Built on Madison Avenue Beside the Eighth Regiment Armory.

The members of Troop A, the crack cavalry organization of our National Guard, are looking forward to the time when they will be comfortably housed in their new armory. It is to be erected upon the portion of the block on Madison Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, that is not occupied by the Eighth Regiment Armory. The plans for the building have been completed by John R. Thomas, the architect who designed the Eighth Regiment Armory and the new armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, now approaching completion at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

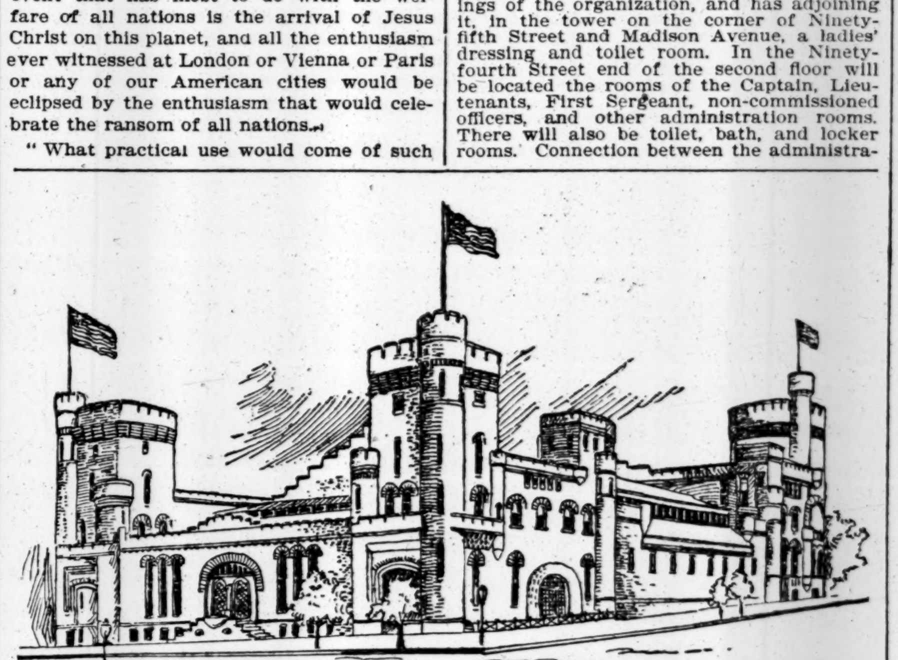
The new armory of Troop A will be designed in the ancient Norman castellated style and will have a true military appearance. It will depart radically from the general detail in style of its huge neighbor, the Eighth Regiment Armory, yet it will make a harmonious blending. The front of the new building will face on Madison Avenue, and the rear walls will be built against the rear wall of the Eighth Regiment Armory. The ends of the structure will stand on Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets. The material to be employed is hard red Haverstraw brick, with molded brick trimmings. The framework will be of wrought iron.

The structure will consist of three main floors, a mezzanine floor, and a basement. The basement will comprise a large room, which can be entered from the surface on Ninety-fifth Street and utilized for stables; a pistol range 164 feet deep by 10 feet wide, waiting rooms, boiler rooms, and storage and work rooms for various purposes.

The first, or main, floor will contain a riding and drill ring 197 feet long by 86 feet wide, which will be supported on a number of piers in the basement. Along the Madison Avenue front of the first story there will be a long vestibule, which will be divided into Quartermasters', Sergeants', doctors', and armorers' rooms and a walkway for horses, leading into the basement. The corners of the building will contain circular bastions, in which will be inclosed winding stairways leading to the upper floors.

The mezzanine floor will contain a broad gallery, completely encircling the drilling ring.

The second floor will be given up to administration purposes. On the Ninety-fifth Street side there will be a hall, 85 feet long by 34 feet wide, which will be used as a meeting room for the troop. This will also be utilized as a place for the social gatherings of the organization, and has adjoining it, in the tower on the corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, a ladies' dressing and toilet room. In the Ninety-fourth Street end of the second floor will be located the rooms of the Captain, Lieutenants, First Sergeant, non-commissioned officers, and other administration rooms. There will also be toilet, bath, and locker rooms. Connection between the administration offices and the troop meeting room will be through a long corridor at the rear of the building.


Troop A's New Armory.

The third floor will have a complete plant for the Commissary of Subsistence on the Ninety-fifth Street side. Here will be the troop kitchen, pantries, sleeping rooms, small kitchen, and dining rooms. These can be used as quarters for the armorer, or janitor, or for housing the troop when necessary. The Ninety-fourth Street end of the building will contain a large gymnasium.

The new armory will be entered from Ninety-fourth Street and from Madison Avenue, through two grand arched entrances. On Ninety-fifth and Ninety-fourth Streets there will also be private entrances.

The general dimensions of the building are 208 feet long by 108 feet wide. Estimates are being made by contractors, and it is expected that the contracts will be let early next month.

Elevated Railroad Men Organize.

The members of the transportation and mechanical departments of the Union Elevated Railroad, Brooklyn, held a meeting Saturday. They formed a temporary organization for the purpose of endeavoring to prevent the reduction of wages ordered by the company.

A committee comprising two engineers, two firemen, and one member from each of the other departments of the road held a conference with General Manager Nichol at the company's office, Sands and Washington Streets, Saturday night. The committee presented the demand of the men that the proposed reduction should not be made.

Mr. Nichol treated the committee courteously, and explained the company's reasons for making the reduction. It is said he gave them no assurance that their demand would be complied with.

—Teacher—This sentence speaks of a man who is an alarmist. Do you know what that means?

Bright Boy—Yes'm; it's a ole gentleman wot tries to scare boys who likes to go fishing on Sundays.—Good News.

PARIS SWELLS ON WHEELS

UPPER CLASSES TAKE WILDLY TO BICYCLE LESSONS.

The Manege Petit on the Champs Elysees the Fashionable School—Charcot's Use of the Bicycle for Nervous Patients—Gen. Gallifet's Conversion to Military Cycling—Popular Actresses Break the Ice for Fashionable Ladies—Costume May Revolutionize Woman's Dress.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—When Paris takes a fad it takes it badly; the thing easily becomes an infectious malady. The bicycle is the present craze. Young, old, thin, lean, long, lank, stout, very stout, pretty, and ugly—every woman must, does, or will mount the iron horse. The growing passion will be a permanent one, thanks to the enterprise of sport lovers.

Cycle schools had already sprung up all over Paris like mushrooms when the supreme chic was quietly reached by the Petit establishment in the Champs Elysees. It is there that you find all the howling swells of the aristocratic world; it is there that the artists and literary toilers meet for the half hour's enjoyment and relaxation, and it is there that the military men practice the development of a sport in its best practical sense.

After the decision of the late Dr. Charcot, other physicians have declared that moderate bicycle exercise was salutary for nervous diseases, even for those of the most vexatious form. Conan sends all his played-out, overworked patients to Petit, and I have seen cures made there even of partial paralysis—just by the slow and persevering pedal treatment. All this patronage coming from such different sources soon combined to bring the Petit Manege to the favored rank of superiority. That Paris meets there for the "5 o'clock" caviare and white port or for the aperient taken after the record training.

* * *

The popular Boulevard name given it is the "Tortoni Cycle Club." This suits its faithful devotees, for nowhere, except at some great premiere, can one see so many Parisian illustrations in so [illegible] a time and with that fascinating [illegible] and frolic. There is little [illegible] about it; the cycle sometimes [illegible] an innocent trick or two which [illegible] to the winds silly notions of propriety and the proper way one should behave in public. It is the fatigue dress of the strand, with considerable coquetry and fine linen thrown in. The victims feel themselves at home in luxurious surroundings, and as sooner or later every one comes for the same purpose, common misery or enjoyment makes all mankind kin.

This cycle school is now a feature of Paris, soon to be taken in by the Cook's tourists, with the Louvre and the tomb of Napoleon, for it has a curious history all its own. The Petit brothers—that, in name, but tall and athletic in reality—were among the earliest impassioned cycle lovers. Like all true sportsmen, they took care of their own instruments—that is, as long as they could, until other occupations robbed this precious time, and then they hired a small room and a boy, and made a sort of cycle stable. Friends soon asked to be included in the hospitality of the seven by nine, and from this early departure in cycle comfort grew the present magnificent arena.

The brothers were clever enough to see the enterprise in the near future, and they were quite willing to risk all their small capital, but this was far from sufficient to plan out their scheme of growing ambition. The intruding guests of the first hour asked to join, outsiders came, and the speedy result was a stock company with enormous financial resource, and (what was even better for the purpose) all brought that social prestige which carries the proper sort of people.

* * *

In front of the large warehouse on the ground floor, where all the manufactured cycles of the world find shelter and sale, stands a perfect specimen of a bicycle; to it is attached a small card bearing the glorious name of Gen. de Galliffet. This is perchance the greatest conquest that the bicycle ever made; for the General was a bold and energetic opponent of the whole business. Whatever determined his final and quite recent submission to the art I am unable to say, but when he decided to order his soldiers to ride the cycle he meant to know all about it himself, and a daily lesson and practice have made him an expert and a believer.

It is a singular passion for the French, this hobby-horse craze of 1893, for the people are not to sport inclined, even if the club men try to be. Aristocrats, of course, fancy every new idea—much as a child loves to be amused with a novel plaything—but the wisdom of the folly rarely makes much impression. The bicycle took its first start among the poor; among those who had hard work to find an extra franc for an hour's ride, with many a tumble thrown in. The grand opportunity for the rare enjoyment of fresh air, liberty, and a certain gentlemanlike independence was almost too delicious to be real, and the speedy consequence was the filling of the Bois with an army of wheel-beggars.

* * *

Fortunately or not, the women did not catch on. Women of that same rank could not easily afford a costume, however simple; timidity required lessons, and blushes came at the idea of falling down unbecomingly—or being ridiculous in public; for the highway was, and is still, the bicycle manege for this class. Gradually the prettiest actresses took up the idea, like Granier, for instance. The French women grow stout and lose their beauty young; here was a possible remedy. Then, too, the costume could be made becoming by French art and taste; thus, gradually, the bicycle crept into the mansions of the very upper tendom, and now Madame takes her cycle outing as regularly as she drives or mounts her favorite horse.

Physicians then came to the rescue of any possibly preconceived idea about healthfulness. Nervous patients were sent to Petit and these came out well and strong and calm; paralysis, Saint Vitus's dance, anemia, were all the better for the regular daily pedal process of the ring, even before the air bath could be taken, or, as Lola puts it deftly, the "rest bath."

Illustrious names grace the Petit registry, and a prettier sight cannot be found in all Paris from about five to seven, or even later, in the evening, when the three pistes are full. Only the gypsy musicians are required to improve the picture. Private clubs and cycle parties, instead of theatre treats, promise to be the Winter outcome of this Summer glory, and wise heads say that in less than two years intimate visits will be made with bicycle facilities and that the entire feminine costume will at last meet practical development with common sense. Long trains and satins will be left to the salon; short skirts and knickerbockers will become the outdoor possibility, even necessity.

There may be considerable dream in all this, but facts show a growing interest and love for the freedom and health made easy of culture by a new sport quite within the reach of every purse—for there are bicycle grades, like carriage luxuries, and, ma foi! even a pneumatic is not an entirely wild desire.

* * *

The railroads here are making special accommodations for the transportation and the keeping of cycles, and soon it will not be necessary to have them packed. One will be able to take a bicycle as one can a good trunk, and the roads in France are everywhere superior for cycle traveling.

The great trouble was to find a place to learn and not quite make a fool of yourself, and it was a bright dream to be able to do this in fine company, when the presence of a friend would not be de trop, providing he were going to try it too. People seldom dance until they think they know how; why should people cycle with a limited education? Here at Petit's the thing is managed cleverly. If you have a sudden fancy to hurt the wall, or an extraordinary desire to embrace the gallery railing, a professor stands ready to persuade you to bide your time and not overdo the matter just yet; and if he arrives there too late the chef is there to pleasantly persuade you that it is just as it should be, and that the thing has been accomplished before by master minds—not novel, but eccentric, if correct.

The toilet rooms and bathrooms are comfortable, and the restaurant quite sufficient for moderate demands, and life wheels along easily as if the sunshine rays of the glass roof were part and portion of the joys of life, invented and concentrated for the egotistical fun of the cyclists within, who must forget pro tem both sorrow and care—just because they must hold on.

D. F.

WESTCHESTER'S ANNUAL FAIR

THE EXHIBITION WILL OPEN AUSPICIOUSLY TO-DAY.

Patrons and Patronesses from the Ranks of the 400—Prize Pumpkins, Fat Hogs, Neat Cattle, and Strong Oxen Will Be Displayed—The Many Prizes for the Horse Exhibit—All the Usual Attractions of a County Fair—List of the People Who Are Interested.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—With the usual foundation of prize pumpkins, fattest hogs, neat cattle, and strong oxen; with tests of horses in all classes; with a great collection of shell games, plate games, and those other little pastimes found at a county fair, but with all the glory shed by patrons and patronesses from the ranks of the Four Hundred, the Westchester County Fair will begin its annual business Tuesday.

The farmer will leave his flocks and fields, and in the intervals of the tests and trials in which he will in his excitement almost forget existence will be filched, but amused at the same old traps that have been filching and amusing him annually for many years.

The swell people will dissipate in a milder way. They will lend their august presences, smile, applaud, and in a general way give color and tone to the affair. They will figure, some as patronesses, some as donors of fifty-dollar cups, and all who are there as boxholders.

The patronesses are:

Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. J. Howe Allen, Mrs. William Adams, Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, Mrs. William Porter Allen, Mrs. Henry Barton Beecher, Mrs. Carl L. Brandt, Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Mrs. D. Ogden Bradley, Mrs. Arthur Latham Barney, Mrs. John C. Barron, Mrs. William Birney, Mrs. James A. Beales, Mrs. W. W. Booth, Mrs. William F. Cochran, Mrs. W. F. Chrystie, Miss Kate Cary, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. William C. Church, Mrs. Henry G. Chapman, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Walter F. Crosby, Mrs. James C. Cooley, Mrs. Oliver E. Cromwell, Mrs. William H. Catlin, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Mrs. Hortense P. Douglas, Mrs. L. T. Di Onativia, Mrs. Watson B. Dickerman, Mrs. George S. Dearborn, Mme. de Couteulx de Caumont, Mrs. W. W. Ellsworth, Mrs. B. C. Everingham, Miss S. Grace Fraser, Mrs. James Fraser, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Mrs. Robert Graves, Mrs. William Gihon, Mrs. Edward Gay, Mrs. W. L. Heermance, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Walter T. Hart, Mrs. William Iselin, Mrs. J. Foster Jenkins, Mrs. Howard S. Jaffray, Mrs. Algernon Jarvis, Mrs. William Jay, Miss Kevan, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. John J. Kane, Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Robert P. Lounsbery, Mrs. R. W. Leonard, Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, Mrs. Perit C. Meyers, Mrs. Henry Moffat, Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Leon Marie, Mrs. C. McLean, Mrs. John A. Morris, Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, Mrs. Charles Mallory, Mrs. George B. Newton, Mrs. Thomas F. Oakes, Mrs. Morton S. Paton, Mrs. Orlando B. Potter, Mrs. Howard Nott Potter, Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William H. Robertson, Mrs. Rae, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Bradford Rhodes, Mrs. George R. Read, Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Frederick J. Stone, Mrs. O. J. Smith, Mrs. William E. D. Scott, Mrs. Thomas M. Stewart, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. S. K. Satterlee, Mrs. William H. Taller, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Mrs. Paul H. Thebaud, Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Jr., Mrs. William J. Tingue, Mrs. C. D. Wyman, Mrs. David B. Williamson, Mrs. Charles Campbell Worthington, Mrs. J. R. P. Woodriff, Mrs. Charles W. Whitney, Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright, and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull.

Among the box holders are:

Mrs. John D. Archbold, H. O. Armour, Mrs. J. A. Beales, Mrs. W. H. Catlin, Mme. de Couteulx de Caumont, C. Dixon, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, A. T. Gillender, W. Preston Hix, Mrs. Robert Hoe, William E. Iselin, Adrian Iselin, John McClare, Mrs. Charles Mallory, Mrs. Orlando B. Potter, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Bradford Rhodes, B. Lambert Sackett, Mrs. W. H. Taller, Thomas Stokes, J. C. Moore, and C. C. Worthington.

The prizes for the horse show exhibits are all gold cups, valued at $50 each. For ladies' saddle horses, Mrs. L. T. Di Onativia of Westchester offers the prize, and W. H. Taller offers the prize for gentlemen's saddle horses. George Greene of Katonah gives the cup for polo ponies, and W. E. Iselin of New-Rochelle offers a reward for five-year-old hunters. Marion Story will pay for the cup to be given for horses four years old and over suitable for hunters. George R. Read of Rye offers a cup in the champion class. Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., of Rye is the donor of the award for the best lady's single trap, and for a double trap Robert Graves of Irvington is the prize giver.

De Lancey A. Kane of New-Rochelle offers a cup for the best four-in-hand park team. D. O. Mills will give a similar prize to the best hackney stallion 15½ hands or over, and H. Walter Webb's cup will go to the best half-bred hackney under three years.

The Westchester Hunt Club's cup will go to the best form team, provided there are four entries. Oliver Sumner Teall's donation is to be given to the best hackney mare over three years old.

The trials will begin Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Seven prizes will have been awarded by 4 o'clock.

An efficient committee, of which Major James C. Cooley of Westchester is Chairman, will be in charge of the events.

RUIN ON SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

Planters, with Crops Destroyed, Able to do Nothing for the Starving Negroes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of The New-York Times's correspondent regarding the terrific hurricane of Aug. 27, no mention is made of the islands between Beaufort and Charleston, upon some of which, near the creeks and rivers, the destruction to property and loss of life were equally great. The island upon which I reside and plant—Little Edisto Island—lying between the North and South Edisto Rivers—was entirely under water, from three feet in the higher knolls, to six and eight in the lower. So also was Whooping Island, which is adjacent, a small creek dividing it from Little Edisto on the Dawho River. On Whooping Island there are three families of negroes and one white man, Henry Auger, eleven souls in all. No lives were lost, but all growing crops were utterly ruined. Houses were thrown from blocks and otherwise damaged. One sloop, on stocks, was carried across the river and lodged in a rice field.

On Little Edisto Islands at the time of the gale there was but one white person—myself—and twenty negroes, men, women, and children. Sixteen lives were lost, eleven houses were destroyed, and portions of them carried across South Edisto River. The wharf and warehouse were swept away, the store was stove in, and goods were lost to the value of $100. Every other building was damaged more or less. In my dwelling the water was 2 feet 4 inches deep in the basement and within three inches of the cistern vent. Every fowl belonging to the negroes was drowned excepting one hen. There is at this time but one rooster left on the whole island to give the warning of daybreak. The number lost may be estimated when I say that over ten dozen eggs were taken in at my store alone in the course of a week just before the gale. About twenty head of hogs, forty-three sheep, seven cows, and one horse were drowned, and all crops of every kind were annihilated. Some cotton and corn have been saved, but all in a damaged condition, as rain more or less heavy has been falling every day since the gale up to this time.

The destitute condition of these people can well be imagined. The kind charity of the country and what little labor I can give have, up to this time, kept away hunger. My own crops were utterly destroyed and those of all my renters. I cannot collect any rent or pay for advances made to make their crops, and have nothing that can be converted into money. The worst of it is that the factors and merchants by whom these advances were made will have to go to the wall, as there will be no collections. I had lost heavily in 1885, and had been carrying these losses and paying interest on them, and I know that others are similarly situated.

And with all this in view the situation becomes very grave. These people have to be cared for for twelve months, or until some crops can be made. Those who have usually supplied an advance are too much crippled to do anything, and can hardly furnish means to restore the buildings, fences, &c. It is now time that cabbage and other vegetable seeds should be sown, but the land is too wet at present to do anything in the way of planting, and the seed becomes another difficulty. I have in the past obtained my seeds from a New-York house, payable Dec. 1. I have written them asking until May 15, as I will have nothing I can convert into money before that time, when truck goes forward.

In 1868, when a condition somewhat similar confronted us, the Freedmen's Bureau came to the assistance of the landowners and advanced the supplies needed to make the crops and support the freedmen. Several returned to the bureau the money thus advanced, the writer among others, although the larger number, owing to mismanagement on the part of both landowners and bureau officers, failed to do so. I have no doubt but that some scheme can be devised by which the charity coming forward so nobly can be utilized to rebuild and renovate this ruined country, and the sooner this be done the better; otherwise a well-meant good may work ultimate harm. E. MIKELL WHALEY.

EDISTO ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 15, 1893.

—Sleepy Citizen—What do you want in my house?

Burglar (presenting gun)—I want money.

Sleepy Citizen—Good Lord! Give us your hand—so do I!—Plain Dealer.

TWO STORIES OF GEN. D. H. HILL.

His Generous Treatment of the Federal Generals Reynolds and Clitz.

Among the hardest fighters of all the hard-fighting Confederate Generals in the civil war was Gen. D. H. Hill. But he had the gentle heart of a chivalrous soldier, as is shown by an anecdote told to the writer by Major I. W. Ratchford, a distinguished officer, who was Gen. Hill's Adjutant General.

Just after the battle of Cold Harbor, Gen. Hill's brigade commanders, Gens. Rhodes, Garland, G. B. Anderson, and Colquitt, came to headquarters to report and get instructions. They met Gen. Hill about 2 o'clock in the morning, entered a vacant house, and were soon busy with plans for the next day.

While they were talking, a wounded Federal officer was brought in who had been shot in the knee and captured. He limped up supported on one side by a Federal prisoner and on the other by one of his Confederate captors. Gen. Hill arose and turned around to speak to him. As the General turned, the captured officer let go his supports and exclaimed: "Hill, old fellow, how are you?"

"Why, H. B., is this you?" asked Gen. Hill, and the two, whose troops had been "blazing away" at one another all the day before, actually embraced each other. Major Ratchford says: "My surprise at seeing these two foes rejoicing over each other had not passed away when Gen. Anderson came forward and was as demonstrative over the Federal officer as though that officer had been his father. Gen. Garland, too, on being introduced, was evidently affected, and shook hands with a heartiness that showed some tie between them, personal strangers though they were.

The Federal officer was Colonel, afterward General, H. B. Clitz, of the Twelfth United States Regulars. Gen. Hill and Col. Clitz had been cadets at West Point at the same time, had served together in the Mexican war, and were warm personal friends. Col. Clitz had been an instructor at West Point when Anderson was a cadet there, and Anderson had been one of his favorite pupils. Clitz had also been guardian for Garland's wife, and as Mrs. Garland had died only a short time before this, Gen. Garland was naturally touched by suddenly meeting, for the first time, his dead wife's friend.

After a few minutes spent in pleasant social inquiries, Gen. Hill asked Col. Clitz about his wound and proposed to send him to the field hospital to have it dressed.

"No," generously answered Col. Clitz, "let others who need it worse have attention first."

So he staid with Gen. Hill that night, the two sleeping on the same overcoat—the best bed obtainable. Next morning Gen. Hill gave his friend an ambulance and said:

"Clitz, I must send you to Richmond—about fifteen miles away—but I will not send you under guard. You just give me your promise to go there and report to Gen. Winder. And say, Clitz, here is my wife's address. She is my banker now. If you need any money while a prisoner, draw on her for it."

Just as the ambulance was about to start some of Gen. Hill's soldiers brought in Gen. John F. Reynolds, a Federal division commander. Gen. Reynolds had been fighting and doing picket duty until he was utterly worn out. So, the night before, when everything seemed to give promise of quiet, he laid down to snatch a few hours of sleep. While he slept the sleep of exhaustion his men were driven back and he was captured.

Gen. Hill and Gen. Reynolds had been together at West Point for three years, they had been associated as young officers at Fort Moultrie, they had gone out to the Mexican war in the same company—a company that had Braxton Bragg for Captain and George H. Thomas, John F. Reynolds, and D. H. Hill for Lieutenants. But now when Gen. Hill advanced to shake hands Gen. Reynolds would not recognize him nor speak at all.

Gen. Hill's military instincts led him to divine the cause of his old comrade's depression and enabled him to sympathize with a brave soldier's chagrin at being surprised and captured.

So, going up to Gen. Reynolds with extended hand, he said:

"Reynolds, do not feel so bad about your capture; it is the fate of war."

"It is not being captured," was the General's answer, "that hurts so, but it is being captured asleep."

"Cheer up, old fellow," responded Gen. Hill, "everybody knows that you are a brave and a good soldier, and everybody knows that you would do all that human nature can do."

Gen. Reynolds brightened up and said: "Well, Hill, if you say that I shall feel better about the matter, for I know that you would not mislead me. No man's good opinion is more appreciated by me than yours, and if you do not condemn me, perhaps others will not."

Then telling him the same thing about a guard and about money matters that he had told Col. Clitz, Gen. Hill put him in the same ambulance, and after a cordial handshake, the two friend-foes parted, never to meet again.

Gen. Reynolds, after filling full the measure of an intrepid and successful officer, was killed at Gettysburg. Few, even on his own side, remembered him with more affection than Gen. Hill did. Twenty-six years after Gen. Reynolds's death, a few weeks before his own, Gen. Hill, in talking about some of his old associates, said: "Reynolds was a good fellow. I always loved Reynolds."—Youth's Companion.

CONDUCT THAT IS A REPROACH.

Reprehensible Features of the Court-Martial of Capt. Mitchell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The valuable work that has been done by the United States Revenue Cutter Service of recent years in the saving of life and property along our coasts has happened to fall under my notice, and, as a consequence, I have taken an especial interest in matters pertaining to the service.

The personnel of the Revenue Marine is, in the main, made up, I read, of self-respecting, efficient officers, who have set for themselves a high standard of propriety, but, I observe, during the past few days there seems to be at least one exception to this rule.

I refer to the case of Capt. Mitchell of the revenue steamer Crawford, said to be stationed at Washington. We are told that this officer has been charged with most scandalous conduct while on duty as commanding officer of his vessel, and that a board of officers has been appointed by the Treasury Department to investigate the charges brought against him.

I assume that the officers of the service, generally, have no desire to shield such an offender as Capt. Mitchell is alleged to be, and that they would be far from objecting to a full and searching inquiry into the numerous charges of immorality and drunkenness brought against him.

There would seem, from an observer's standpoint, to be in some quarter, however, a determination to prevent the testimony given before this board from reaching the public, and the fact that representatives of the press have been denied admission to the sessions of the board and have been refused information of its proceedings will not increase public confidence in the impartiality of its findings.

I also learn that one of the members of the board was at one time himself dismissed from the service for intoxication while on duty, though afterward reinstated through the efforts of his friends.

It may very well be that this member will not be biased in his vote by any feeling of sympathy for the accused, but it is nevertheless to be regretted that some officer of entirely untarnished record could not have been detailed in his stead.

The most surprising feature of this exceptional case, however, is the manner in which the investigation is being conducted, apparently with the approval, or at least without the disapproval, of the higher officials of the Revenue Cutter Service. It appears that Capt. Mitchell has not been placed in arrest or even suspended from duty pending the outcome of the very grave charges prefered against him by his subordinate officers, but that he is still in full command of his vessel, exercising all the prerogatives of command over these same subordinates who felt it to be their duty to report to the department the details of the disgraceful actions with which he stands charged.

No such condition of affairs as this has ever obtained, or could obtain, in the army or the navy, and it presents a spectacle that it is to be hoped will not again be seen in Revenue Cutter Service.

Again, the sessions of the board appear to have been held on the Crawford, and while that vessel has made a cruise between Washington and Norfolk. This being the case, it would seem that the members of the board are, during the progress of this investigation, the guests of the officer upon whose offenses they are sitting in judgment; that they eat at his table and sleep in his cabin!

What a commentary is this upon the alleged determination of Revenue Marine officials to conduct a thorough and impartial investigation in this case; what an embarrassing position must Capt. Mitchell now occupy, if he be at all a sensitive man, and what an anomalous attitude for an investigating board—which is practically a court-martial—to take!

New-York, Sept. 22. AN OBSERVER.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

Le Yacht gives an account of the trial of the armor plates which are being manufactured at Le Creusot for the Russian iron-clad Three Saints. The trial took place on Aug. 18, before a committee presided over by the Russian Naval Attache at Berlin. A specimen plate 8 feet square by 16 inches in thickness was, in accordance with the terms of the contract, submitted to the fire of four Holtzer projectiles of 317 1-2 pounds, discharged from a twenty-four-centimeter gun with a velocity on impact of 1,945 foot-seconds. The four rounds were fired within a rectangle of 4 feet square marked on the centre of the target. The first projectile, which was aimed at the right lower corner of the rectangle, struck with a velocity of 2,001 foot-seconds and penetrated to a depth of 14.17 inches, the projectile rebounding from the plate and having its point broken off and the ogival split. Three fine cracks were produced in the plate. The second projectile, which struck the left lower corner with a velocity of 1,949 foot-seconds, penetrated to a depth of 10.83 inches and broke up in front of the target. Like in the first round, only three fine cracks were produced in the plate.

The third round struck the left upper corner with a velocity of 1,923 foot-seconds, and penetrated to a depth of fourteen inches, the projectile rebounding from the plate with its head broken. One slight crack only was produced in the plate. The fourth and last round struck the right upper corner with a velocity of 1,952 foot-seconds; the projectile, after penetrating ten inches, broke up without causing further cracks in the target, nor were any of the cracks produced by the first three rounds in any way enlarged.

On removing the plate, which was fastened to the backing by sixteen bolts, it was found to have suffered but very little, the bulging where the projectiles struck not exceeding 1 inch to 1.8 inch. The first and second rounds showed a few cracks behind the place where the projectiles had struck, but none were caused by the third and fourth rounds. The committee is reported to have been highly satisfied with the results of the trial.

The new Chilean cruiser Blanco Encalada has been launched during the present month from the yards of Sir William Armstrong & Co., on the Tyne, England. The dimensions of the cruiser are: Length, 370 feet; beam, 46 feet; displacement, 4,400 tons. The speed of the Blanco Encalada is estimated at 22 1-4 knots. The armament consists of two heavy breechloading guns, ten rapid-fire guns of large calibre, twelve three-pounder and twelve one-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, and five torpedo discharge tubes.

Sir Edward Reed, M. P., supervising constructor to the Chilean Navy, spoke of the necessity of England having more vessels of the cruiser type. He asserted that England was too nearly balanced with any single power to be in a satisfactory position. There would be, he said, a rude awakening some day. The Blanco Encalada is built much after the order of the new Argentine cruiser, the Nueve de Julio.

At the contractor's trial the British war ship Cambrian developed 6,494 horse power on the first day, when running at 132 revolutions per minute. This development was obtained on natural draught. In an eight hours' natural-draught trial the Cambrian's engines, when turning over at a rate of 160 revolutions per minute, developed 7,150 horse power, while her speed during the eight hours was 19.4 knots per hour. The mean speed obtained after a four and a half hours' run was 20.8 knots, with an indicated horse power of 9,176.

It is learned that the contract for the building of one of the new British ironclads will be placed with Armstrong of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The new vessel will be 4,000 tons heavier than the ill-fated Victoria. The specifications contain several important changes in regard to the surplus buoyancy of the vessel. In speed and power of armament the new war ship, which will cost about £1,000,000, will, it is said, be unsurpassed by any armor-clad vessel afloat. It is understood that the new vessel will be named Victoria.

According to La Marine de France, the submarine vessel Gustave Zebe, which was expected to perform such wonders, may already be pronounced a failure. Only a few days after her launch she had to be hauled up on the stocks again, and is likely to incur an expenditure of more than £4,000 for repairs before ever having had the chance of revolving her propeller.

The Renard, (British,) on a three hours' full-power trial in the North Sea recently attained a speed of 19.4 knots per hour on 3,948.6 horse power. This showing is deemed the best made by any vessel in the Renard's class.

The Societe des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee has decided to launch, on Oct. 18, the iron-clad Jaureguiberry, now being constructed. It is estimated that her total cost will amount to 26,878,430f.

The British cruiser Leda has made 18.3 knots per hour.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Ingraham, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. *Class I.*—1—Williams vs. Fischer & Burnett Lumber Company. 2—Van Bokkelen vs. Turl. 3—Hahn vs. Niagara Shoe Manufacturing Company. *Class IV.*—4—Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company vs. O'Sullivan. 5—Dalzell vs. Barnes. *Class VII.*—6—Price vs. Mayer. 7—Reubel vs. Taylor. *Class VIII.*—8—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Jones. 9—Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company vs. Ludovici. 10—Newberg vs. Feiner. 11—Robinson vs. Nussbaum. 12—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Norris. 13—Melcher vs. Keena. 14—Kiernan vs. Dowd. 15—Kuntz vs. C. C. White Company. 16—Wolff vs. Wolff. 17—Reich vs. Cochran. 18—Matter of Nevin. 19—Matter of Cheesman. 20—Drechsel vs. Davis. 21—Mills vs. Bonner. 22—Pace vs. Lavelle. 23—Bolle vs. Pitthan. 24—Matter of Raw Silk Treatment Company. 25—Jordan vs. Lynch. 26—Schaffer vs. Dressner. 27—Rose vs. Chapman. 28—Matter of Campbell Sash, Door, and Moulding Company. 29—Korn vs. Korn. 30—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Menken. 31—Ryan vs. Healy. 32—Schaffer vs. Schaffer. 33—Woodruff vs. Black. 34—Holden vs. Holden.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Pryor, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*McAdam, J.*—Opens at 11. Calendar called at 11:30. 904—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 918—Oppenheimer vs. Oppenheimer. 920—Cohen vs. Cohen. 921—Bradley vs. Bradley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—*Fitzgerald, S.*—Opens at 10:30. No day calendar. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30. Lesinka Hall, David H. Knapp, Magdalena Dauernheim, Henry W. Dunshee, William Moran, Margaret O'Brien, Charles Butenschon, Katharina Nestel, Louis C. Dupont, Barbara Flegler, Sabina Heissner, Constantine Kobel, Margaret Roland, Alfred C. Cheney, August Freund, Smith Clift.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—*Ransom, S.*—*Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street.*—Opens at 10:30. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—*Ehrlich, C. J.; Newburger and McCarthy, JJ.*—*Held in Room 20 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. *Appeals from Orders.*—1—Clemmens vs. Gorman. 2—Hughes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3—Schedler vs. Photo-Lithograph Transfer Company. 4—Quinlan vs. Turner. 5—Joyce vs. Cabassud. 6—Stillman vs. Stillgebauer. 7—Browne vs. Williams. 8—Adams vs. Huerstel. 9—New-York Oxygen Company vs. Hanyridge. 10—Potter Parlin Company vs. McCarthy. 11—Blood vs. Smith. 12—Iselin vs. Goldberg. 13—Victor vs. Goldberg. 14—Pots vs. Herman. 15—Harding vs. Harding. 16—Schnitzer vs. Willner. *Appeals from Judgments.*—1—Smith vs. Robson. 2—Howe vs. Woolsey. 3—Dearing vs. Pearson. 4—Watson vs. Russell. 5—Livingston vs. Lawrence. 6—Brooker vs. Filkins. 7—Walker vs. Hubert. 8—Spaulding vs. Wright Universal Electric Company. 9—Biersohenk vs. Stokes. 10—Frankfurter vs. Home Insurance Company. 11—Gundlin vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 12—Campbell vs. Jimenes. 13—Kugek vs. Goldman. 14—Davis vs. Dayton. 15—Ruppert vs. May. 16—Howe vs. Woolsey. 17—Flanagan vs. Fox. 18—Fisher vs. Boecher. 19—Adams vs. Huerstel. 20—Weber vs. Cotes. 21—Cartledge vs. Crespo. 22—Eldridge vs. Crow. 23—Newton vs. Browne. 24—Raubicheck vs. Snedecker. 25—Doherty vs. Lord. 26—Myers vs. Rosenbach. 27—Smith vs. Smith. 28—Burns vs. Walsh. 29—Farr vs. Tribune Association. 30—Hosford vs. James A. Wells Company. 31—Wilson Printing Ink Company vs. Ford. 32—Rallins vs. Griffin. 33—Henry vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 34—Koehler vs. Gorman.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*Fitzsimons, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED SATURDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Ingraham, J.*—American Electrical Works vs. Alexander, Barney & Chapin—Samuel W. Milbank. Joseph B. Brown vs. Walter Glyn—Cornelius F. Neilson.

CITY COURT—*McCarthy, J.*—Howard & Co. vs. Nathaniel G. Ingraham—Albert E. Moore.

FOUND ON THE WATER'S EDGE.

Blood-Stained Garments Which Lead to Suspicion of Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 24.—There is considerable excitement in the village of Milford over the finding of a complete suit of woman's clothing in a meadow near the water's edge. George Hunt, while walking through the meadow, found them. There was a black sailor hat, a blue waist and skirt, and underclothing. All were of fine material.

The clothing was saturated with blood, which had been on it but a short time. The skirt was very muddy, and looked as though a person had been dragged through the mud.

The authorities are at work on the case, but so far have no clue whatever. In the pocket of the dress was found a letter. The date, signature, and to whom it was addressed were torn off. One sentence was:

"You were not attired as you was when he saw you last."

The closing sentence was:

"You thought you had heard the last of me, but you were mistaken. You will never see me in Milford again."

This afternoon a man's derby hat was found near where the clothing was discovered. There is no person missing from Milford. The authorities are confident that murder has been committed, and think it may be some person at one of the shore resorts or roadhouses, of which there are many in the vicinity of Milford. A search will be made in the Sound for the body.

JOHN GIBB'S HOUSE ROBBED.

Burglars Get Three or Four Thousand Dollars' Worth of Valuables.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 24.—The country house at Islip of John Gibb of Mills & Gibb, the Broadway wholesale dry goods merchants, was plundered by burglars Friday night. A large amount of jewelry, silverware, and other valuables was stolen. The robbery was not discovered until the next morning when the family awakened.

The burglars gained entrance by forcing a window of the butler's pantry on the lower floor of the house. They thoroughly ransacked the house, including the sleeping rooms. There were fifteen persons asleep in the house at the time, but the robbers worked so quietly that no one was aroused.

Mrs. Gibb's jewel case, containing a quantity of diamonds and jewelry, was taken from the dresser in her sleeping apartment. From an adjoining room the thieves took three trophy cups, one of which was won by Mr. Gibb's son in the recent races of the Islip Yacht Club. The other two cups were won in the Larchmont regattas. A number of fine dresses and other articles of clothing were stolen from the wardrobe of Mrs. Gibb. A solid silver dinner service and all the other silverware were taken from the dining room.

The members of the family think the burglars chloroformed them while they ransacked the sleeping rooms. The plunder carried away by the thieves is worth between $3,000 and $4,000. The local authorities are stirred up over the robbery, but have been unable to obtain the slightest clue to the thieves.

MONEY WANTED FOR THE INDIANS.

Estimates Submitted by Commissioner Browning of the Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Commissioner Browning of the Indian Bureau, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, submits estimates for the year ending June 30, 1895, aggregating $6,931,756, which is $193,639 less than the present appropriation.

The advance in Indian-school work during the year is said to be encouraging as compared with the last several years. The number of pupils enrolled in 1891 was 17,926; in 1892, 19,907, and in 1893, 21,138. The average attendance also materially increased; that of 1891 was 13,588; of 1892, 15,167, and of 1893, 16,333.

The Indians, as a rule, are beginning to appreciate education for their children. The new schools recently opened are being well attended. The Oneidas last year showed their appreciation of their new privilege by putting in fifty-nine pupils the first day, and at the end of six weeks there were forty more pupils offered than the building could accommodate. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Siger Colony sent an average of sixty-eight pupils during the term, and of these 80 per cent. had never been in school before. The Sac and Fox Indians, however, show a malignant opposition to schools of any sort.

Passengers on La Bourgogne.

Chauncey M. Depew went down to Quarantine yesterday on the yacht Sapphire, boarded the French liner La Bourgogne, and brought to the city his cousin, the Countess de Sers, and her husband, the Count de Sers.

Among other passengers on La Bourgogne were Dr. Pozzi, the eminent French surgeon, on his way to Chicago, and Baron and Baroness de Zulein Nywelt.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY *by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)*

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 30 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Colombia, via Curacao, must be directed "per Philadelphia.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 4 A. M. for IRELAND, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 4:30 A. M. for BELGIUM direct per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 11 A. M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, HAITI, and SAVANILLA, &c., per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica via Limon must be directed "per Andes";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 P. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Merida; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship Franklin, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., and SANTIAGO, CUBA, per steamship Cienfuegos.

FRIDAY.—At 4 A. M. for JAMAICA and GREYTOWN per steamship Alert, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Truxillo must be directed "per Alert;") at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel.")

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 5 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania";) at 6:30 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 7:30 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Devonia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Devonia";) at 7:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 10:30 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per steamship Maskelyne, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Maskelyne";) at 11 A. M. for SANTIAGO CUBA, per steamship Mexico, (letters for Venezuela and Savanilla, &c., must be directed "per Mexico";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 A. M. for HAITI, CUMANA, and CARUPANO, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other Venezuela ports and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *14 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver (specially addressed only) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1893.

SWINDLED NINETY-SEVEN MEN.

Phillippi Pined for Sunny Italy, but He Had No Money for the Passage.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 24.—Louis Phillippi, an Italian, who was boss of a gang constructing the electrical subway here some time ago, swindled a number of his countrymen Friday. He is now probably on his way to Italy with the proceeds. Phillippi is an old man. He had been out of work some time, and wished to return to Italy for the Winter, but had no money. He went to a padrone on Mulberry Street, New-York, and, representing himself as foreman of the work going on here, said he wanted 100 more men. During the afternoon he succeeded in gathering in 97 of his countrymen, from whom he collected $1 each.

Finding he could hire no more, he took his colony to the Pennsylvania Ferry. After buying single-trip tickets for them, and giving minute directions how to reach a boarding house two miles beyond the city line, run by one Zitto, who is now in the county jail for passing counterfeit five-dollar bills, Phillippi made excuses that he would be out later and disappeared. When the Italians, all of whom were weighed down with their possessions, reached the boarding house and found they had been duped, they, with curses, threatened to kill Phillippi on sight.

Fifty of them returned to the station and surrounded every incoming train Friday night, watching eagerly for Phillippi, and had he ventured to return here he would probably have been beaten to death. The disappointed Italians returned to New-York yesterday. They will try to intercept Phillippi, if he has not already sailed for Italy.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50, a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Havel, Tu., Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Spree, Tu., Oct. 10, 11 A. M.
Trave, W., Sept. 27, 9 A. M.	Lahn, Tu., Oct. 17, 10 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 30, 9 A. M.	Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 7 A. M.
Aller, Tu., Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	Havel, Tu., Oct. 24, 9 A. M.
Saale, Sat., Oct. 7, 12 A. M.	Elbe, Sat., Oct. 28, 9 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Werra, Oct. 14	Kaiser, Nov. 25	Spree, Jan. 16
Kaiser, Oct. 21	Fulda, Dec. 9	Fulda, Jan. 27
Fulda, Nov. 4	Werra, Dec. 30	Kaiser, Feb. 10
Werra, Nov. 18	Kaiser, Jan. 6	Spree, Feb. 17

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.

Twin-screw express steamers.

Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.	F. Bismarck, Oct. 19, 12 M.
A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M.	Columbia, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.
Normannia, O. 12, 7:30 A. M.	A. Victoria, Nov. 2, 12 noon

First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET Co., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.

Paris, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.	New-York, Oct. 11, 7 A. M.
Berlin, Oct. 4, 10 A. M.	Paris, Oct. 18, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Sep. 30, 8½ A. M.	Etruria, Oct. 21, 2 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 7, 4 A. M.	Campania, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Lucania, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.	Servia, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Aurania, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Umbria, Nov. 4, 2 [illegible] M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.

S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.

Devonia, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.	Circassia, Oct. 21, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.	Furnessia, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.	*Teutonic, Oct. 25, 4 P. M.
Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.	Germanic, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
*Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 A. M.	*Majestic, Nov. 8, 6:30 A. M.
Britannic, Oct. 18, 11 A. M.	Britannic, Nov. 15, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.

ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.

LA BOURGOGNE, Lebœuf...Sat., Sept. 30, 7 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Collier.........Sat., Oct. 7, 2 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli.......Sat., Oct. 14, 6 A. M.

A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $43.00; second class, $37.00.
New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.
New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $25.00; second class, $24.00.
E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS
Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.

S. S. Kansas City..........Tuesday, Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee..........Thursday, Sept. 28, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta..........Saturday, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Tues., Sept. 26
YEMASSEE, Charleston only, Wednesday, Sept. 27
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., Sept. 29
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Tues., Oct. 3

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT SO. FRT. & PASS. LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 31, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, MONDAY, OCT. 2, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, AT $17.00.

Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Reclining-chair cars free to Niagara Falls. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A.,
56 Beaver St., New-York.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake, Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.

8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

**VERY LOW RATE EXCURSIONS
TO WORLD'S FAIR EVERY WEEK.**

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TICKET AGENT.

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago. Wagner Service.

DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.

EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner service.

ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.

BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M. Wagner Service.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; except Sunday for Clayton, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17; also Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.

10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

COOK'S TOURS
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR.

INTENDING TRAVELERS TO CHICAGO ARE INVITED TO CALL UPON US FOR INFORMATION REGARDING CHICAGO AND HOW TO GET THERE.

Tickets at existing rates on sale over the following trunk lines:

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.
Erie Lines.
Lehigh Valley R. R.
New-York Central and Hudson River R. R.
Pennsylvania R. R.

Also sleeping-car accommodations. We have every facility for all classes of travelers.

SELECT PARTIES TO CHICAGO BI-WEEKLY,

including all necessary traveling expenses, visiting WASHINGTON, NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, MONTREAL, the ST. LAWRENCE, BOSTON, &c.

California.

A special party will leave New-York on Oct. 23 for the principal resorts of California, spending ONE WEEK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

On Nov. 9 a select party, under personal escort, will leave San Francisco for the

Grand Tour of the World.

A few members can still be received.
Programmes and full information free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. & N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London & Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

WORLD'S FAIR WEEKLY EXCURSIONS, $30, including six days' hotel, with board. Holy Land Excursions, Jan. 16, Feb. 17, and Round the World, Oct. 19 and Nov. 24.
H. GAZE & SONS, 113 B'dway, N. Y. (Est. 1844.)
Official Ticket Agents for the chief Trunk Lines.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In Effect Sept. 11, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Parlor and Sleeping Cars.

12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.

2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:55 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.

6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)

2:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans.

5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 26, 1893.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50, to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M.

For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 3:45 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 3:45 P. M.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.

FOR CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.

Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, WHITE MTS., AND ALL POINTS EAST. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND leave Pier 29 (old No.) North River, foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting trains due Boston 7:15 A. M., Worcester, except Sunday, 8:00 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE,
inside route for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and the East. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

NORWICH LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, AND ALL POINTS EAST. Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 3:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamer HARTFORD leaves Pier 24 East River Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. No steamer leaving on opposite days until further notice.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St., Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "

for Albany, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with trains to points North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45.
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R. for all points East.